

The New Era.

DEVOTED TO NEWS, POLITICS, AGRICULTURE, SCIENCE, AND AMUSEMENT.

VOL. III. NEWMARKET, C. W., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1854. NO. 35.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

JOHN McNAB,
Barrister and Attorney,
NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.,
(Gm28*) Church Street, Toronto.

F. A. WHITNEY & CO.,
Flour Dealers,
Toronto Street, (opposite the Post Office.)

They will either purchase Flour sent to this place, or will store and sell to others for a moderate commission.
Toronto, July 10th, 1854. 23-3m

JOHN T. STOKES,
ARCHITECT AND BUILDER,
SHARON, C. W.
November 12, 1853. (G-11)

DR. J. HACKETT,
Physician, Surgeon & Accoucheur,
NEWMARKET, C. W.
Residence, Next door to the Temperance Hotel.
February 6, 1853. (G-1)

J. C. BLISS,
RESPECTFULLY announces to the Public that he has taken the House of Mr. James Mosely Anson, where he will carry on his

TAILORING BUSINESS
in all its branches. He returns thanks for past favours and solicits a share of public patronage.
December 24, 1852.

MR. NORTH RICHARDSON,
GENERAL AGENT, AND CONVEYANCER, DEBTS COLLECTED.
BOOKS POSTED AND BALANCED
Office at the OLD STAND on the Hill, Newmarket.
N. B.—Several SUPERIOR FARMS FOR SALE.
July 30th, 1852.

AGENCY OF THE CITY BANK MONTREAL, HOLLAND LANDING.

DISCOUNT DAYS: TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
ARTHUR McMASTER, AGENT
Holland Landing, Nov. 3, 1853. *1y-10

SETH ASHTON,
General Auctioneer
For Whitchurch and Adjoining Townships.

PARTIES desiring to secure his services can make application either personally or by letter, (post-paid) to the New Era Office, Newmarket, Newmarket, May 4, 1854. Gm13

A. S. SUTTON,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,
MAIN STREET, NEWMARKET.

ALL kinds of Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes, Jewelry, &c., Silver Ware made and repaired to order, and Warranted.
Newmarket, September 9, 1853. (G-32)

THOMAS PYNE, M. D.,
Physician, Surgeon, Accoucheur, &c. &c., of Dublin Ireland.
Residence on the Hill, Newmarket.
May 6th, 1853.

R. MOORE,
SOLICITOR, ATTORNEY, CONVEYANCER, &c.
OFFICE—IN THE NEW COURT HOUSE, NEXT TO THE COUNTY COUNCIL OFFICE.
TORONTO.
Toronto, Feb 17, 1854.

R. C. McMULLEN,
NOTARY PUBLIC, Conveyancer, House, Land, General Commission, Division Court Agent, Auctioneer, Broker &c., Secretary and Treasurer to the Home District Building Society. Commissioner and Auctioneer.
Church-st., Toronto, July 5, 1853. 1y23

JOHN R. JONES,
Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in CHANCERY, CONVEYANCER, &c., &c., &c.
Office in Elgin Buildings, corner of Yonge and Adelaide Streets, Toronto. 23 1y

Messrs. FORD & GROVER,
ECLECTIC PHYSICIANS,
NEWMARKET.

KEEP constantly on hand a variety of Medicines, of their own compound, adapted to the various diseases incident to the changeable climate in which we live. Also, the

Celebrated American Oil,
For the cure of Rheumatism, Cancerous Tumors, Old Sores, Scald Head, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Cuts, Burns, Bruises, &c., together with a general assortment of approved Patent Medicines. Prompt attention to all who may favor us with a call.
ADVISE AT THE OFFICE GRATIS.
Newmarket, April 7th, 1854. (G-1)

Newmarket Iron Foundry.

JAMES ALLAN begs to return thanks for past favours, and to intimate that he is prepared to cast STOVES, SUGAR KETTLES, MACHINE CASTINGS, and other articles usually required in his line of business.
A number of SUGAR KETTLES, STOVES, and PLOUGHS, on hand for sale.
Newmarket, February 10th 1854. (G-1)

Millinery! Millinery!
JUST received a splendid and choice variety of PARIS and LONDON FASHIONS of CAPES, BONNETS, &c., &c.
At the Millinery Establishment, adjoining the Post Office.
ELLEN McGUIRE.
Newmarket, May 4, 1854. 13-1f

POETRY.

Angry Words.

Angry words are lightly spoken,
A rash and thoughtless hour;
Brightest links of love are broken
By their deep and poisonous power;
Hearts inspired by warmest feeling,
Never before by anger stirred,
Of are rent apart from healing
By a single angry word.

Poison-drops of care and sorrow,
Bitter poison-drops are they;
Leaving for the coming morrow
Saddest memories of to-day.
Angry words, O let them never
From the tongue unbridled slip;
May the heart's best impulse ever
Check them ere they soil the lip.

Love is much too pure and holy,
Friendship is too sacred far,
For a moment's reckless folly
To thus desolate and mar.
Bright words are lightly spoken,
But words of love are broken
By a single angry word.

LITERATURE.

The Nymph of Nahant:—or, Pride and Punishment.

[FROM THE FLAG OF OUR UNION.]

Near the close of a warm summer afternoon, in the year 18—, a rich merchant belonging to the city of Boston, and who, for the sake of a name, we shall call Singlewood, arrived at his splendid summer residence situated upon the delightful peninsula of Nahant; and upon entering his parlor, was thus accosted by his daughter Lauretta:

"O, pa, I am so glad you have come."
"So am I, my dear," laconically replied the tender father. "Ah," he continued, as he looked around the splendidly furnished apartment, and saw sitting at its further end a young man habited in black, Mr. Harwood, "I am happy to see you."
"I thank you, sir," replied the young gentleman thus addressed, "and take this opportunity, as the letter writers say, to reciprocate the compliment."
"Pa," interposed Miss Lauretta, who by the way, was a very pretty girl, and also an insufferable proud one, "did you do as I requested you, when you arrived at the city yesterday?"
"To what do you refer, my dear?" said the father.

"Why, la, pa?" replied Lauretta, "how strangely dull you are this afternoon. I refer to the advertisement which I requested you to put in the morning papers."
"O, about the waiting-maid, hey?"
"Yes, pa, about the waiting-maid," answered Lauretta. "I really am almost dying for one."

"O, I attended to it," answered the father; "and so, of course, we must soon hear from one of them."
At this moment, Mr. Singlewood's son, a dashing young man of two-and-twenty, entered the parlor in full glee, saying as he did so:
"Well, father, she has come."
"Who has come, George?"
"O, a tutelar deity, a divinity, an angel, in the shape, attitude and garb of a waiting-maid."
"Speak seriously for once, George," said Mr. Singlewood, "and let us know what you mean."
"I mean to say, then," answered George, "that there is a confounded pretty girl in the kitchen, who wishes to hire out as waiting-maid."

"Tell Thomas to show her in here immediately," said Mr. Singlewood.
"Why pa?" exclaimed Lauretta, as she held up both hands deprecatingly towards him, "what are you thinking about?"
"Thinking about, my child—why?"
"Why, to have a common waiting-maid introduced into your best parlor. If Dr. Pippinose was only present, he would pronounce you at once a fit candidate for a lunatic asylum."
"I did act without much consideration in ordering her in here, it is true," replied Mr. Singlewood; "but it is too late to retract now for the fiat has gone forth, and here comes our waiting-maid."

As the rich merchant finished speaking, a young girl, apparently not more than sixteen years of age, entered the parlor, who was very coarsely but neatly dressed, and whose beauty of form and countenance, as Harwood noticed at a single glance, was far superior to that of Miss Lauretta; although the latter was generally styled amongst her numerous select acquaintances, the belle of Nahant.

"What is your name, Miss?" Mr. Singlewood, said soon after she entered his august presence.

"I am called Nelly Gray, sir, the Nymph of Nahant."

"Nymph of what, did you say, Miss?" interposed Lauretta.

"Of Nahant," answered Nelly, modestly; "that is, I have generally been termed so by the few persons with whom I am acquainted."

"Have you any father or mother?" asked Mr. Singlewood.

"No, sir," replied Nelly, "but I am the adopted child of Mr. Peter Gray, an old fisherman, who resides near Long Beach, in Lynn, and who as long as he was able supplied the residents of this place with fish. By his honest and untiring industry, he has managed to rear a large family, including myself; but as he has been sick for this year past, and cannot now do as he once could, I resolved, upon seeing your advertisement for a waiting-maid in one of the morning papers, to endeavor to obtain the situation, and try to do something for myself."

"How came you to be adopted to this poor fisherman?" said Mr. Singlewood.

"That's what I call highly romantic, and decidedly improbable," whispered Miss Lauretta in Harwood's ear.
"And is that all you know concerning your early history?" continued Mr. Singlewood.

"There is only one other simple fact connected with it, with which I am acquainted," answered Nelly, "and that is, that a very valuable diamond necklace was found upon my neck, which I have always worn ever since my discovery by Mr. Gray."

"That is what I call romance, done up in calico and cotton," whispered Lauretta to Harwood.

"And which may possibly turn out to be the romance of reality," answered Harwood, in the same low tone of voice.

As Mrs. Singlewood (Lauretta's mother) had gone on a visit to some celebrated medical springs, for the benefit of her delicate health, her worthy husband took it upon himself to hire Nelly Gray, as a waiting-maid for his proud daughter; who, as soon as the terms of Nelly's future service had been agreed upon, and she herself sent into the kitchen, addressed Harwood as follows:

"Well, Charles, what do you think of our new waiting-maid?"

"I think," replied Harwood, in a tone of earnestness which somewhat startled his fair questioner, "that she is a very pretty, modest and sensible sort of a girl."

"She's a confounded sight prettier than you are, sis, at all events," chimed in Mr. Singlewood, junior.

"You know, George, that I never made any great pretensions to beauty," replied Lauretta, poutingly.

"I know that you never did anything else," replied George, with the utmost gayety of tone and manner.

"Well, gentlemen," said Lauretta, rising, "you must excuse me, whilst I go into the kitchen to instruct my waiting-maid of the diamond necklace, as to the future duties of menial and unromantic situation."

"Don't lord it over her too hard, will you, sis?" said George.

"I shall teach her to know her place, and also to keep it," replied Lauretta, tartly.

"As you are her superior in wealth and station, Miss Singlewood," interposed Harwood, "I hope that you will treat this unfortunate girl with all due kindness and moderation."

"I do not wish to be instructed by any one as to how I shall treat my domestics," replied the proud beauty.

"Very well, Miss," replied Harwood coolly. "You shall for the future be troubled no farther, either by me or my instructions."

So saying, Harwood immediately rose and took his leave.

"There, you've done it now, sis," said George, as Harwood departed, "with a very particular vengeance."

"Done what, I should like to know?"

"Why, you have lost the best matrimonial offer that ever you had, or ever will have."

"I doubt it," replied Lauretta, "for I can have twenty offers to-morrow, if I want them."

"Not from such matches, as Harwood would be, though," replied George.

"I am not so certain about that," answered Lauretta, "for the newly arrived French Count Mauvais, the gentleman in the black imperial, has been wishing to be introduced to me, this long time, and I think now that I shall soon give him a chance."

"Go it then, sis, whilst you are young," replied her gay brother, "but be careful that you don't catch a tartar, that's all."

"Whoever catches you will get one, at any rate," replied Lauretta; who thereupon left the parlor, and repairing to the kitchen, immediately assumed the duties of a mistress over one who as far as beauty of person and nobleness of mind was concerned, was as far above her, as the heavens are above the earth.

Now it so happened, that Charles Harwood, who was a young lawyer of correct habits and uncommon intellectual capacity, and whose father was a near neighbor of Mr. Singlewood's, both at Boston and on Nahant, and who was more than his equal in point of fortune, had called upon Lauretta, upon that very afternoon above alluded to, for the purpose of offering her his heart and hand; but when he saw the proud and upstart manner in which the merchant's daughter seemed disposed to treat the unfortunate girl, whom the cruel force of circumstances had thrust as it were into her service, his noble mind at once recoiled from the previous object of his choice, as though she were a basilisk, and he left the house of his intended in disgust, completely cured of the passion he had before felt for the proud, haughty, and overbearing Lauretta. No sooner however, was her deceitful image dismissed from his mind, than it was filled by another, and that other was, need we say it! the fair and graceful image of Nelly Gray, the Nymph of Nahant. Long after he retired to rest that night, did Charles Harwood think of the modest charms of Lauretta's waiting-maid, and when at last he slept, he dreamed that Nelly stood before him a beautiful and elegantly dressed bride.

A few days after the occurrence of the events previously related, Harwood departed from America, for the purpose of making the tour of Europe; and although he was absent nearly two years, yet the image of the fair Nymph of Nahant, and the mystery which enveloped her infant history, remained as fresh in his mind, as it was on the day it first obtained a place there.

Time wore on, and poor Nelly Gray, although she was subjected to all the petty annoyances which Lauretta's pride and ill-humor and even envy could dictate, still performed her various duties promptly and without a murmur; and this she continued until her immediate mistress was married to Count Mauvais, who soon afterwards took his fair and proud bride away with him to Paris; where according to his own representations, he owned a vast amount of real and personal estate.

Eighteen months had elapsed after the first entrance of Nelly Gray into Mr. Singlewood's family, when that gentleman returned from a voyage to South America, accompanied by another merchant of about the same age, who, whilst sitting in the merchant's parlor during a cold and stormy winter's evening, was addressed by Mr. Singlewood, as follows:

"I believe, sir, that I once heard you observe upon our passage home, that some years ago you was shipwrecked, near Boston harbor?"

And this moment Nelly Gray entered the parlor, and set about doing some work which she had been appointed to do by Mrs. Singlewood; that lady having chosen to retain her as her own waiting-maid, after the departure of her daughter for France.

"Yes, sir," replied the strange merchant, whose name was Carlingford, "I was shipwrecked some twenty years ago, on what is called Nantucket shoals. I was then on my passage to New York, in company with my wife and an infant daughter, who was then but eighteen months old. The brig that I was in struck upon the shoals at night, during a violent storm, and immediately went to pieces."

"And were all hands drowned?" said Singlewood.

"All except myself and one sailor," replied Carlingford, "and we only saved ourselves by having the forethought to lash ourselves to a spar, from off which we were taken the next morning by the boat's crew of a ship bound to Quebec."

"Your wife and child, what became of them?"

"When the brig first struck," replied Carlingford with a deep sigh, "I placed my child in the boat, thinking that would be the safest place, but alas, a moment or two afterwards a heavy sea took it from its lashings, and it was born away with my beloved Anna, to destruction. My poor wife was drowned in her cabin."

"Did you—your daughter, sir," stammered Nelly Gray, "have anything about her person by which she could be identified?"

"Nothing, Miss, but a very valuable diamond necklace, capable of extinction, which was presented to her when she was six months old by her uncle, Lord Carpenter."

"Then, sir," exclaimed poor Nelly, as she tore the necklace from her fair neck, "here is my uncle's gift—FATHER!"

"DAUGHTER!" exclaimed Mr. Carlingford, after examining the necklace, and then clasping his long lost child in his arms, that stern man wept for joy like a very infant.

As Mr. Carlingford was very rich, and had resolved to settle in the vicinity of Boston, he took a large house upon Nahant and made his fair daughter, Anna, its mistress, not forgetting however, to make Peter Gray the poor fisherman who had saved her from destruction, comparatively independently for life. In this situation was Anna Carlingford or rather poor Nelly Gray, found by Harwood when he returned from his European tour; and a short time afterwards, the dream which he had dreamed concerning her on the first night of their acquaintance was fully realized, and the poor waiting-maid of Lauretta Singlewood became the bride of one of the first lawyers in the whole country.

Whilst Mr. and Mrs. Harwood were sitting around their parlor fire, about six years after the commencement of our story, a servant entered and informed them, that a poor woman was at the door, asking for charity.

"Send her in here, immediately," said Harwood.

The servant obeyed, and the next moment ushered into the parlor a poor, ragged and ill-dressed female, who was immediately recognized by Mrs. Harwood as having once been her proud and haughty mistress, LAURETTA SINGLEWOOD.

In explanation of her present situation, she stated that, upon arriving at Paris, she found that her husband, instead of being a French Count, was a gambler of the most notorious description, but her indomitable pride would not suffer her to make the fact known to her parents, until she had lived in misery with him for five years, when he ended his villainous career by committing suicide. Then she thought of coming back to her parents, and did so, but she found them not, for two years previous her father had died a bankrupt, and her mother soon died of a broken heart, whilst of her brother she could hear nothing; and so found herself finally obliged to ask charity from her whom she had often treated with contumely and contempt.

Thus, dear reader, does false pride always bring its own punishment.

The charity which the poor woman asked was not only granted, but she was immediately installed as governess over Harwood's children, which situation she retains at the present time, being always treated with the greatest kindness by her former waiting-maid—NELLY THE NYMPH OF NAHANT.

WHO IS FANNY FERN?—She is the daughter of Mr. Willis of Boston, the oldest living editor in New England, and the sister of N. P. Willis of the *Home Journal*, and of Richard Storrs Willis of the *Musical Review*. She made a run-away marriage, which turned out unhappily, went to the west with her husband, and disliked both the country and her companion separated from the one, and quitted the other rather unceremoniously. Fanny Fern, like a true woman, fond of mystery, indignant at slight, and anxious to create a sensation, has reputed her literary connexions, and having done so, now denies that she has any.

A young lady lost her balance the other day while looking over the wharf at Norfolk, and fell in to the dock. Two gentlemen immediately jumped in and rescued her—But the *Beacon* says that the danger is not yet over, as one of the gentlemen has been troubled with a pain in his left side, near the region of the heart ever since.

AGRICULTURAL.

Work for the Month.

AUTUMN ploughing may now be commenced with spirit, and continued until the ground becomes severely frozen with the winter's frost. Clay soils are benefited to a much greater degree by exposure to the action of the frosts than those of a sandy quality.—This is the proper period for experimenting in deep ploughing, and none should be satisfied with the long established habit of merely skimming the surface some three or four inches deep when there is a probability that by ploughing three or four inches deeper, their crops might be greatly increased. A few trials by each farmer even upon a small scale, would more effectually change public opinion on this point than any thing either of an argumental or experimental nature that we may have to advance; therefore we hope that the friends of Canadian agricultural improvement will lose no time in making a gradation of experiments in deep-ploughing upon a scale that will upon the next sown crop finally settle this long discussed topic. When land is intended to be brought into a fine and very superior state of cultivation, it may be ploughed very early in the autumn, and subsequently harrowed two or three times, and just before the closing in of winter, it may be cross-ploughed, by raising or ribbing, as it is usually termed; the rafters or ribs should be about two feet from centre to centre. This mode of winter-ploughing exposes a large surface to the action of the winter's frost, whereby the most stubborn soils may be converted into a light friable mould. The system of raising may with advantage be practiced, if the land be pretty free from couch-grass, with only one furrow.

This is a favourable month for draining low lands, and in all cases where the cultivator's means will admit of the outlay, this branch of labour should be attended to, even at the sacrifice of many little jobs that are desirable should be performed this month. When under drains are made, they should be constructed at least thirty inches in depth; and if the timber or material employed be of a durable nature, such drains will prove effective in keeping the land dry for fifty years.

Firewood for winter's use may now be chopped and piled ready for drawing, by the commencement of winter.

Immense Natural Bee-Hive.

In a cavern on the right bank of the Colorado, about seven miles from Austin, there is an immense Hive of wild bees, which is one of the interesting curiosities in that section.—The entrance of this cavern is situated in a ledge of limestone, forming a high cliff which rises almost perpendicularly from the river bank to the height of about one hundred and fifty feet from the waters edge. This cliff fronts partly on a small stream named Bill creek. The mouth of the cavern is about ten feet from the top of the cliff. In a warm day a dark stream of bees may be constantly seen winding out from the cavern like a long dark wreath of smoke. The stream often appears one or two feet in diameter near the cliff and gradually spreads out like a fan, growing thinner and thinner at a distance from the cavern, until it disappears. The number of bees in this cavern must be incalculably great—probably greater than the number in a thousand or ten thousand ordinary hives.

The oldest settlers say that the hive was there when they first arrived in that country; and it is quite probable that it existed in the same state many years previous to the settlement of the country. The bees, it is said, have never swarmed, and it is not improbable that the hive has continued for more than a century to increase, year after year, in the ratio that other swarms increase. The cave appears to extend back many rods into the ledge, and probably has many lateral chambers. The bees doubtless occupy many of these lateral chambers, and it is probable that new swarms annually find new chambers to occupy and thus they are prevented from going off to a distance in search of hives. Some of the neighboring settlers have repeatedly, by blasting the rocks, opened a passage into some of these chambers, and procured by this means many hundred pounds of honey.

But the main deposits are situated too deep in the ledge to be reached without great difficulty, and perhaps danger. A company was formed at Austin, a few years since, for the purpose of exploring the cavern and removing the honey; but some untoward event prevented the accomplishment of the undertaking.—It was estimated that there are many tons of honey and wax in this immense hive, and, if its treasures could be extracted readily, they would doubtless be found far more valuable than the contents of any gold or silver mine that adventurers have been speaking of for years in that section.—*Texas Telegraph*.

A new tuber, the Chinese Yam, has been introduced in Paris, from China, which the chemists and experimenters say possesses all the requirements of the potato, and may take the place of that plant as a culinary vegetable. Specimens have also been introduced in England, where they thrive well. The French Chemist says of the Yam: "It has been domestic from time immemorial, is perfectly hardy in this climate (Paris), its root is bulky, rich in nutritive matter, eatable when raw, easily cooked, either by boiling or roasting, and then having no other taste than that of flour (*secule*). It is as much a ready-made bread as the potato, and it is better than *batatas*, or sweet potato."

Blackberry Wine.—Ripe berries, bruised, 29 gallons; pour on them water, hot, 22 gallons. Let them stand three days, then add sugar, 40 pounds. Ferment, rack, and add ginger, bruised, 2 ounces; catechu powder, 2 ounces; red tartar, 8 ounces; cloves 1 oz.

COLONIAL.

The present Cabinet is notoriously a creation of Mr. Hincks. In proof of this we see it stated in one of our exchanges, that prior to the meeting of Parliament he had stated to the Hon. Samuel Mills that he anticipated a Cabinet disruption, and should advise Lord Elgin, in such a case, to send for Sir Allen MacNab! Yet, with the bold effrontery peculiar to the outside Premier, he denied on the floor of the House that he had given His Excellency any such counsel! Falsehood is an appropriate companion of Treachery. It is also worthy of notice, that Sir Allan and Mr. Hincks held their consultations, and formed their plans, on the 17 Sunday succeeding the resignation.—*Examiner*.

MR. HINCK'S LAST JOB.—The following we take from the *Picton Gazette*. We would like to know who the member of Parliament it was that promised the bribe:

"We have heard from Quebec of one of those little 'private transactions' which were so much in vogue with members of the late Ministry, that people innocently supposed they enjoyed a monopoly of that kind. As the story runs, it is one of the most appetizing cases on record for lovers of the marvellous in political turpitude. Some short time since, Judge Powell, one of the County Judges of Wellington, died; and a gentleman who desired the vacant place offered a member of the House £500 if he could procure the appointment from the Government for him.—The worthy member, who formerly made profession of Conservatism, but more recently avowed 'Railroad politics' to be his motto—thereby meaning an aptitude for selling himself to the highest bidder—immediately put himself in communication with the chief chiseller. This was a job exactly suited to the taste of the latter; but as he was at the moment de facto head of the Government, and extremely desirous of securing the election of Mr. Cartier as Speaker, he made it a condition that the ex-Conservative should vote for that gentleman. Rumour further says, that the bargain was fulfilled on both sides—that the man who paid the consideration got the judgeship, and that the records of the House show that the man who received it voted with the Ministry."

THE UNKINDEST CUT OF ALL!—Many severe things have been written about the late sudden wheel of Sir Allen MacNab, but the worst we have seen is contained in the following little paragraph. It is from the *Woodstock Gazette*, John G. Vansittart's paper:—"It matters little to us that Sir Allen MacNab has deserted his colors and betrayed his cause; the shame and disgrace of such desertion attach not to us. Every man must bear his own burden. Sir Allen's is not one which we would like to have put on our shoulders; but if he is willing to carry it, all that the country is concerned in ascertaining is, that he is able."

Sir Allen is sunk low, indeed, when he carries a burden which Vansittart would throw off in disgust. Truly, he is to be pitied.—*Globe*.

THE POPE AND THE PRELATE.—Mr. Morin will go with the bishops. He likes ease; he wants firmness; he is a strong partisan; he will knock under to Sir Allen MacNab, Lord Elgin, the Colonial Office, and Messrs. Ross, Cayley, Drummond, Macdonald & Co. The general feeling here is that Hincks has sold the reformers. The *Quebec Gazette* says:

"It is now pretty clear that the Coalition recently proclaimed owes its origin and completion to the late Inspector General. He may reiterate denial, but his inability to tell two stories alike makes his denials of no account. There has been altogether too happy a combination of circumstances to admit the possibility of their being fortuitous. Lord Elgin, Sir Allen MacNab, Messrs. Hincks, Morin, Drummond, Ross, and Spence, perfectly understand each other. They have played their game with much adroitness; but knavery, like avarice, often overreaches itself. In this instance the strategem has been made so apparent as to fail of deceiving the most superficial observer."

WHO BROKE UP THE GOVERNMENT?—The *Ingersoll Chronicle*, one of the Hincks' journals, says—

"There can be no doubting the fact, that the present amalgamation has been brought about by the success which has attended Mr. George Brown's endeavors to divide the reform party, and it is difficult to conjecture what will be the result. We observe that some of the Brown party complain bitterly of the turn in the political wheel, and taunt the late Inspector General with having been the cause of a reform Parliament having at its head a Tory."

If the *Chronicle* means to say that the exposures made by Mr. Brown and others of the treason to great principles, and the actual corruption of the late Government, turned them out, we entirely agree with our cotemporary. It seems to say that Mr. Brown or any other man outside the Government was the cause of its fall. The loud-voiced indignation of the people at their treachery and baseness made it impossible for them to hold out.—*Globe*.

A young man whose name we have not heard, had his leg taken off by the machinery of a thrashing machine, while working at Mr. Proctor's, in the township of King.—*Colonist*.

The Quebec and Richmond Railroad, it is said, will be opened for traffic on the 2nd Oct. The distance between Montreal and Quebec by this line will be 172 miles.

On Friday, the 15th inst., 10,000 tickets were sold for admission to the Exhibition at Quebec.

Law Respecting Newspapers.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.
2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their periodicals, the publisher may send them until all arrears are paid; and the subscribers are responsible for all the arrears sent.
3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their periodicals from the office to which they are sent, they are responsible for the same until they are notified by the publisher to discontinue the same. Sending notices by post, or leaving them in the office, is not sufficient notice of discontinuance as the law requires.
4. If subscribers remove to other place without informing the publisher, and their periodicals are sent to the former direction they are held responsible.

The New Era.

Newmarket, Friday, October 6th, 1854.

The New Cabinet.

The question is frequently asked, why condemn the present Coalition, when they have promised to carry out all the Reform measures to which the late Ministry were pledged? and looking at the question in the abstract, is a very plausible way of reasoning; but on a careful and attentive scrutiny into its various bearings, reasons incontrovertible are presented for condemning them. In the first place, the present House number something like one hundred professing Reformers, and the Tories only about thirty; therefore, a minority should not be allowed to govern a majority. Had there not been competent men left among the Reformers, after the resignation of the late Administration, the case would be materially altered; but such not being the fact, we have an instance of political turpitude, in the formation of the present coalition, unequalled.

Sir Allan McNab has often been tried and found wanting; and the course pursued by Lord Elgin, in calling on him to form a new Cabinet, can only be looked upon as a case of almost unparalleled injustice to the Reformers of Canada—Upper Canada, at any rate. Particularly so, when the sudden "Jin Crow wheel-about" is taken into consideration. A man's sincerity in promises made can only be judged by his former conduct; remembering this rule and then taking a cursory glance at Sir Allan's precedents, no guarantee is afforded for the future. Reformers, through the secret wire-pulling and bland promises of Hincks and Co., on the one hand, and the apostasy from principle of McNab and Co. on the other, have been completely sold.—True, not sold past redemption, at least we still may hope so; but by the formation of the present coalition a precedent is afforded which may prove a serious barrier to a free expression of public opinion—consequently prove injurious to the welfare of the Province. If men like those selected from the Tory Bench will sell their principles for office, they will sell us if an opportunity is afforded; or perhaps mortgage or broad acres and tax the farming community to sustain them and fill their "flesh pots." Examine Inspector Cayley's precedents; take a retrospective view of that gentleman's past public career. With all Hincks' faults, he is preferable to Cayley; for when the late Inspector General assumed the duties of that office, previously held by Cayley, Canada bonds were only worth about 75 per cent in the Home market, they stand at 6 and 7 per cent premium now; how long they will remain so under the present General time will tell. The truth is, we have but little faith in the existing Combination; they may secularize the Reserves, and no doubt the decided majority in the House favorable to such a measure will force them to do so; but where is the useful legislation from a Government not possessing the confidence of a majority of the House—merely existing on sufferance. The love of office may do much, and cause certain parties to abandon principles they for years previously professed and maintained; but depend upon it as soon as they imagine themselves firmly ensconced in their new birth, the hydra-headed monster of fossilism will present itself. What else can we expect? Have they not inherited these principles from their fore-fathers? and have they not cherished them as sacred from infancy? The sudden conversion, therefore, of certain leaders in the new Ministry cannot be looked upon but with suspicion, to say the least.

In the second place, we oppose them because they would not commit themselves to the details, in reference to those measures proposed to be introduced by the late Administration. For instance—would a Conservative secularization Bill be as likely to carry out in detail the same provisions and principles as a radical one? we are inclined to believe not. We might also ask the same question in reference to the Legislative Council Bill, or a Federal Union of the Provinces. It is not to be expected; their long cherished principles—their political education—their sympathies have always been adverse to these changes. When we look back to the days of Compaction, or Downing Street tyranny, and place up in our mind's eye the course pursued by the leaders of the existing combination, we are not far from that time to the present, we are not far from all hope, in their new

We also oppose them because, as before hinted, that better than any other found in the Assembly, to appointing a majority of power. There was no need for a Coalition, and by allowing it to be formed, a downright flagrant injustice was perpetrated upon the Reformers of this Province. True, the late Administration was a professed Reform one; but because reformers became dissatisfied with that Ministry's policy, or rather their speculations, it does not imply that they wanted their enemies in power; or that a small minority should rule a large majority. The idea is so

preposterous that really we have not patience to dwell upon it.

Another reason, why we oppose them is in consequence of the control of the patronage that must necessarily flow through a Ministry. While Reformers are in the ascendancy and maintain so large a proportion in the country, it is right—that it just—is in accordance with precedent, that Tories should fill the various offices in the country that Ministers have the appointment of. Had we the power of electing our County Officers, &c., the case would be materially altered; but situated as we are, it is depriving a majority of their just privileges. Reformers have long enough held an inferior position; for in the "good old days of yore" they were compelled to succumb to almost any infliction—and fight against the sneers, ridicule, and domineering tyranny of those very men to whom is entrusted such mighty powers. It is on account of this that we say reformers were sold—yes, and sold by our professing friends. We say sold, because we have no faith, in sudden conversions. Sir Allan and Cayley, it is true, profess to have abandoned former principles, and adopted the line of policy of the late Administration; but we fear the change was too soon wrought to have a deep and lasting effect. What, Sir Allan, of the steamer Caroline celebrity, becoming a Clear Grit, who would have thought it? Well may his former friends say, he must be beside himself. It is certainly a case of unparalleled statesmanship—so great, so inartificial, so den and so unexpected a change.

The above are only a few of the reasons why we oppose the present Coalition. More might be adduced; but our space will not permit this week.

OUR TASK.

The task of conducting a paper, is one of the most peculiar, and differs very widely from any other profession. An editor is supposed to be something in comparison like a hand-organ; all you have to do is turn the handle, and out grinds the music: only give him one sentence and he is supposed to grind out editorials as long as the moral law with the catechism attached,—write on all subjects, whether real, personal, imaginary, hypothetical or prescribed by a spontaneousness altogether unknown to any other avocation. He is also supposed to be quite conversant with the history of every body and everything, from the Philosophy of Heathen Mythologists down to Joe Smith or the Know Nothings. For instance: some one will come in the sanctum of an editor and give as a text the word—

Love.—Well, the editor commences—O, holy, O, heavenly, O, blissful goddess. Long before this terrestrial hemisphere was formed, by the commanding fiat of Deity, out of chaos, thy graces reverberated throughout the realms of the New Jerusalem. And when the apostate lord of earth had violated the eternal laws of heaven, thus rendering himself obnoxious in the eyes of the Almighty, it was the all-powerful influence of Love that prompted the second person in the adorable Trinity, to lay aside his glory—assume a mantle of clay—suffer a most ignominious death, that man might again be exalted to the high position from whence he had fallen.

Scarcely does the editor get his organ grinding, when in comes a second party and desires a desecration on—

Hope.—Well, he commences—Hope, thou main-spring of life—thou friend to the tried and tempted,—the solace, the comfort of the poor and the needy, the widow and the orphan; how thorny would be the path of life without thee. In all ages—under all circumstances—in all climes, thou art to be found buoying up the spirits of the distressed—proving a balm to every wound, and a cordial to every fear—no matter whether Christian or Mahomedan, Hotentot or Hindoo, white or black, bond or free—thine ever welcome aid is extended to all. When the most noble specimen of all God's creation revolted against the laws of heaven, thereby incurring the wrath and angry frowns of Deity, Hope, celestial hope! saved man from yielding to the worst passions of his soul that was then enkindled, else he must have yielded up his spirit the victim of remorse and shame. Yes, hope; at this trying juncture, lent her radiant smiles, and bid the drooping spirit not despair. Hope! times without number, has enkindled a fire in the souls of the children of men, that has enabled them to wade, to successful conquest, through seas of human blood, in defence of the right—overturned dynasty after dynasty—curtailing the domineering and usurping sway of the tyrant, and establishing harmony and concord amongst the nations of the earth. It was Hope that sustained the meek and humble followers of Jesus throughout their sore trials and temptations, and urged them on to successful conquest, until the religion of the cross overcame every obstacle and finally became the holy theme and guiding star of its most inveterate persecutors.

Here we are again stopped by a third party, who, by the way, belongs to the society of Friends, and desires a paragraph on—

Peace.—Long before the mandate had gone forth commanding chaos into order, or light spoken into existence—even when the Almighty reigned in Triune splendor the sole existence in unbounded space, Peace, holy, heavenly peace had had her birth. And when the creative fiat had gone forth commanding worlds into existence from chaotic matter, Peace held her sway, and globes moved forth harmoniously into their respective orbits; yes, and "when the morning stars sang together, and all the sons of God shouted for joy," Peace, blissful peace, led on the sacred choir. Holy angels, surrounded by its influence, chaunted in heavenly strains to their Maker in harmony and concord.

Well, the organ had scarcely got in working order, when in comes the Politician, with a new text. The editor very politely informs him that the organ is completely out of tune; but hopes to have it repaired next week.—(Exit, politician, with a frown). This is the life of an editor: every body to please, and that, too, just at the moment; and in pleasing one you very often displease another.

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Parliament House.

The present House will either have to fix the location for the seat of Government, or still continue to travel from Upper to Lower Canada, and vice versa, every four years.—We are free to express our opinion that it is inexpedient to fix its permanency at present, and for this reason: If the New Governor, Sir E. Head, comes to Canada charged with the mission of forming a Federal Union of the Provinces, we shall then be separated from Lower Canada; and will require to have the Parliament Buildings erected farther west than we should otherwise, or would agree with present arrangements. Kingston, Bytown and Montreal are the only three places named as aspiring to the honor of being the capital of Canada; and perhaps, were the location to be fixed immediately, one of these three places would be chosen, but if we were separated from Lower Canada, then Toronto would bear the palm.

These things, taken into consideration, we are not in favor of fixing the location, and expending large sums of money by way of erecting Parliament Buildings, until after something is definitely known in reference to the Federal Union.

Belleville Seminary.

The Bowmanville Messenger thus refers to the Seminary now in course of erection at Belleville:

"This is an institution located, as its name implies, in Belleville, a large and flourishing town, at the head of the Bay of Quinte. The buildings were commenced in June last, and are now in process of erection. Accommodations are to be furnished for about four hundred students. Both sexes are to be admitted, under proper restrictions, and all the advantages of a commercial and classical education will be afforded for males, while females will have facilities for instruction in all the ornamental and solid branches. The institution is to be conducted by the Methodist Episcopal body, thus affording a guarantee for the safety of the children committed to it; but at the same time, it is guaranteed, in the terms of the deed by which the land is held, to be free from all religious tests, all denominations having access to it, and pupils attending such place of worship as their parents or guardians may direct. The Rev. J. M. Johnson, the General Agent, has recently been canvassing Whiteby, and one or two of the adjacent Townships, where he has received very liberal subscriptions from all classes. He is now in Bowmanville for the same object, and we trust so laudable an enterprise will be sustained by our citizens. The institution is of a Provincial character, and we hope Canada will not long remain behind the sister States with respect to these higher Seminaries of learning."

We understand that the Rev. Mr. Johnson is now in the neighborhood of Newmarket, soliciting subscriptions for the above Seminary, and his call will no doubt be heartily responded to.

The Governor General's Visit to Toronto.

We copy the following from the Leader of the 4th inst.

Yesterday His Excellency the Governor General arrived in Toronto. His Excellency was accompanied from Niagara by his Private Secretary, Oliphant Esq.; the Hon. F. Hincks; Sir Cusack Roney; Hon. J. Willson & Co. The Authorities of the University, the Members of the Mechanics Institute, the several National Societies, and the Fire Brigade purposed joining the Corporation in procession and receiving His Excellency upon landing at the wharf, but owing to his Lordship having arrived an hour before the expected time, the above bodies were not present in the order, intended. The bell from the St. Lawrence Hall, however, having announced that the Peacocks—in which vessel His Excellency was conveyed from Niagara—was in sight the citizens mustered in great numbers upon the wharf. Upon the approach of the boat His Excellency was continually cheered, and the gangway having been placed across from it to the land, the Mayor and members of the Corporation went on deck.—His Worship the Mayor then read and pronounced the following address:

To His Excellency the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine Governor General of British North America, &c., &c.

May it please your Excellency. We, the Members of the Municipality of the City of Toronto having heard with great pleasure of the intention of your Excellency to visit our city before your return to Quebec, resolved to embrace the opportunity of expressing our appreciation of the distinguished consideration due to your Excellency, as the Representative in this Colony of our gracious and well beloved Sovereign the Queen.

We have much pleasure in congratulating your Excellency upon the increased prosperity of the Province at large during the continuance of your Excellency's Administration of the Government.

We believe that next to the proper administration of the law, under our admirable Constitution that the present and future prosperity of this City and of this Province generally will be best subserved by the most extended information being given to the people of Europe of the salubrity of our climate, the fertility of our soil, our vast resources in timber and minerals and our increasing facilities by hand and water for the profitable pursuits of commerce and agriculture.

We beg to acknowledge our feelings of gratitude to your Excellency for the great zeal and ability with which you have upon all public occasions (but more particularly during your late visit to the mother country) advocated our best interest and recommended to the favorable consideration of the people of England the growing importance of the Province and the many inducements it offered to the capitalists, the artisan, and the laborer for the accumulation of wealth and the possession of a happy home.

We wish also to convey our acknowledgments of the recent eminent services of your Excellency to this Province in expediting by your successful exertions the progress of measures by the government of the United States as well as our own to establish reciprocal free trade between that country and the British American Colonies; and our gratification that the measure was unanimously concurred in by both branches of our Legislature.

Confidently hoping that your Excellency will be able to discover during your stay among us,

that the City of Toronto has not been behind any other portion of the province in the onward progress since your last visit, and that its citizens are not less hospitable than your Excellency found them on that occasion.

Permit us in conclusion to assure your Excellency of our grateful remembrance of the uniform kindness and affability of your Excellency and Lady Elgin during your sojourn amongst us, and to express our earnest wishes for the future prosperity and happiness of your Excellency and family.

Signed on behalf of the Municipality,
J. G. BEARD, Mayor.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the New Era.

Having had the perusal of the New Era of the 22nd September, I thank you for a friend for his kindness—and in it an article headed "The Son and Gem," which pleased me much. The statement respecting the nomination at East York, which the Gen (I) has the hardihood to deny, (in his usual language) IS CORRECT. I am quite certain, sir, that notwithstanding his ungovernable course towards you and others, your sympathy would have been moved had you seen him on that occasion—poor fellow! after having circulated his Address "to the Independent electors of East York," and coming such a distance to tender his services as their representative, and not find one individual amongst the assembled crowd of electors present, who would consent to be his nominator—in fact, there were persons present uncharitable enough to say that he was the victim of a hoax, or he could not commit such folly as to present himself for the suffrages of intelligent men like the electors of the East Riding of York!

It is a fortunate circumstance for the Gen. (I) that there were not two persons sufficiently cruel to carry the hoax any further, by nominating and seconding him—or he certainly would be, ere this, in charge of that estimable man—Dr. Workman. It appears by a late Gen. that he is now under the impression that Chief Justice Robinson dislikes him. What a lucky thing for "the Chief," that his patent of nobility was gazetted, before the Queen became acquainted with the complaint of the man of 277—frankness and independence. I have no doubt he sends a number of his Gen to Court, while he is in his present state. I hope, sir, that you will not be too severe on him in future, as every allowance should be made for him under existing circumstances—he cannot do any mischief either as a Lawyer, an Editor, or a Legislator (I)—for reasons that every one knows, who have had half an hour's intercourse with him. Poor fellow!—his friends are grieved; but he cannot understand the reason why—nor is it to be expected.

I am, &c.,
(A W) RICHARD-MAX.
Markham, Sept. 26th, 1854.

COLONIAL.

A CHANGE.—The Quebec Mercury at first gave in its adhesion to the present Government, but seems to be disgusted at the way things are going on.—"The more one sees of the House, the more one is convinced of the burlesque on legislation there attempted. It would have been much better for the government to have had a temporary adjournment, than to allow every thing to go a-padrone as it now does. While we see ineptitude on the ministerial benches most completely exemplified, and some insignificant dependence behind them attempting a show at doing something, it is really a deplorable sight to witness so magnificent a country under such a miserable government. Mr. Morin looks ashamed of himself for having been linked on the tail of Sir Allan, and does nothing. The Lower Canada section of the government resembles very much a dead body tied to a living one, the corruption of one part gaining ground upon the other.

"The District of Montreal, in sending the Rogue party into Parliament, has made a great step in advance. They are the nucleus of a regenerating influence for Lower Canada and, will gradually root out the Chabots, the Lemieux, and the Chateaus, fit instruments for such men as Mr. Hincks and those who are speculating on public property. We wished Sir Allan a better fate than die politically in such conspiracy!"

DEPARTURE OF THE 71st REGT.—A few minutes before the arrival of the Governor General at the Legislative Council Chamber to give his assent to the Reciprocity Bill, the 71st Regiment passed, preceded, by the Band of the 26th Regiment enroute for embarkation in the steamship Cleopatra which is to carry it to England. The scene was thrillingly imposing. An immense crowd was assembled and as, "Auld lang syne" died upon the ear departed the 71st, than which a finer regiment is not in the British service, produced a sorrowful sensation. The 71st have conducted themselves well and were in consequence, generally favorites with all classes.—Quebec paper.

The Quebec Gazette makes use of the following language in reference to Mr. Price: "Mr. J. H. Price does not entertain a very exalted opinion of his former colleagues. He was himself but a milk and water politician; but he had an uncommonly adapted substitute for conscience, which in pious moments he would mistake for genuine conscientiousness. In one of these elysian modes he wrote as follows:—

"The present Executive has created more officers of enolument than all the Governors that Canada ever had, and any Governor with common capacity can now purchase a sufficient number of the members to carry on any system of government he pleases."

No doubt he is correct. Yet whilst in office with the chief of his much abused "Executive" he bottled up his knowledge, and it has not been till his retirement "to the bosom of his family" that he turns people's evidence. The world is full of hypocrites."

A BASE INSTITUTION.—"Mr. Powel hinted at a matter which is likely yet to receive more complete confirmation! he taunted the Brown-Macdonald party and the Rogues with having shown a desire to join the Conservatives. Were the leaders of the latter party not out of the House at present, it is quite likely we should be vouchsafed some further particulars on this interesting subject."

PLACEMENT IN ASSEMBLY.—Instead of a free place, the Assembly will soon be a grand collection of every dependent person. President Macnab, (Sir P. Head's general) \$3600—Solr. General East, Dunbr Ross, \$2400—President Morrison, Northern railway, 3,000—Henry Smith, Solicitor-General West \$2400—Chief Comr. Public Works \$3600—Inspector General Cayley, \$3600—Crown Lands Commissioner Morin \$3600—Solicitor of Grand Trunk Cartier, say \$6,000—George Crawford, director Grand Trunk, say \$800—Attorney General East, Drummond, \$4,000—Mr. Turcotte (name of his office forgotten)—and a host more of contractors, solicitors, Queen's counsel, &c. It is right, it is necessary that any one of these persons should be in the Assembly!—Message.

The Governor General laid the first stone of the "Laval-University," at Quebec, on the 21st instant.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

QUEBEC, Sept. 27, 1854.

Mr. Attorney General Drummond gave notice that on Tuesday next he would move for leave to introduce a bill for the Secularization of the Clergy Reserves.

Mr. Brown introduced a bill to amend the charter and increase the capital stock of the Bank of Montreal.

Mr. Morin desired to have the 2nd reading put off until a remoter date, in order to give the Government time to consult on the important subject of Banking. The second reading was fixed for the 28th October.

Hon. Mr. Morin introduced the Government measure to make the Legislative Council elective. He stated in answer to an inquiry by Mr. Brown, that immediately on the bill passing 20 members would be elected for 6 years, 10 for Upper and 10 for Lower Canada. The favored electoral districts being fixed by lot, that at the end of two years 20 additional members would be elected for six years, and at the end of two other years 20 more members for the same period. The old members are to have seats in the body for life but when they die out or resign, the whole number of members is to be 60. One half of each section—the Executive is to have power to dissolve the Council.

Mr. Holist introduced a bill in relation to Agriculture and another for incorporating the Lower Canada Agricultural Society.

Mr. Provost introduced a bill to Incorporate Masson College at Jorahonne.

Returns relative to the Montreal and Bytown Railroad were ordered on motion of the same member.

Mr. Scatcherd introduced a bill to authorize the County of Middlesex to negotiate a loan of £100,000 to consolidate its debt.

Mr. J. H. Cameron introduced bills to increase the Capital of the Commercial Bank and the Bank of Upper Canada—second reading on the 26th of October.

Mr. Brown introduced a bill to abolish the Rectories.

Mr. Mackenzie introduced a Homestead Exemption bill.

Mr. Merritt introduced a bill to incorporate the Road Company from Amherstburg to the inner section of the lines leading to Niagara River.

It was announced that the trip to the Saguenay would not take place till next Wednesday.

QUEBEC SEPT. 28th.

Mr. Marchildon introduced a bill to authorize the seizure of official salaries for debt.

Mr. Prevost introduced a bill to amend the Registry and also a bill to enable Notaries to receive advice from elations and friends without being authorized by a judge, in all cases which judges may delegate their powers.

On motion of Mr. Cameron, an address was ordered, praying for the early issuing of commission, for the revision, consolidation, and classification of the statistics.

On motion of J. S. Macdonald, an address was ordered for copies of correspondence between Canada and the Lower province relative to Reciprocity.

Mr. Cartier introduced a Bill to prevent the setting of fire to woods.

Mr. Freeman introduced a Bill to provide for the holding of County Courts in U. C., in case of the sickness or absence of Court judges; also a bill to amend the Joint Stock Company's Act.

The proclamation and regulation issued by the Central Board of Health were ordered to be referred to a committee, on motion of Mr. Fraser.

Dr. Rolph introduced a bill to amend the marriage law.

Mr. Wright introduced a Bill to enable Lutheran Ministers to solemnize matrimony.

Mr. Morrison introduced a Bill to admit Mr. J. G. Macaulay to practice the law.

Mr. Poulin introduced a bill to incorporate St. Mary's College, of Monroir.

Mr. Langton introduced a Bill to change the name of the Peterboro & Port Hope Railway Co., and to amend the Act.

On motion of Mr. Galt, an address was ordered for a return relative to debentures issued under the Consolidated Municipal Fund Act.

The Toronto Esplanade Act was read a second time, on motion of Mr. J. H. Cameron.

Solicitor General Ross to strike off Mr. Sandfield MacDonald's name from the Election Committee. Mr. Cartier put the motion in the absence of Solicitor General, and Messrs. Morrison, and Chateaus supported it, Mr. Lemieux and some other member also spoke in favor of it. Messrs J. H. Cameron, Powell, Stevenson, Langton, McKenzie and others strongly opposed it as an unnecessary attack both on Mr. Speaker Scott and the ex-Speaker. It was denied on the Ministerial side that any such attack was intended and that the only desire was to obtain an impartial Election Committee composed of men in equal proportions from both sections of the Province.

A good deal of warmth was manifested during the debate.

The result of the division was a large majority against the measure, viz:—

YEAS.—Messrs. Blachet, Cartier, Chabot, Chateaus, Drouot, of two Mountains, Deslaunier, Felton, Fortier, Fournier, Labelle, Lemieux, Meagher, Morin, Poulin, Poulton, Rhodes, and Tache—18.

NAVS.—Messrs. Bell, Biggar, Bourassa, Boves, Bureau, Camper, Cassul, Cauchon, Church, Drouot of Beathainois, Dardhe, Dulong, DeWitt, Dorion of Drummond, Dufresne, Flint, Fraser, Freeman, Galt, Guereumont, Hartman, Holton, Jackson, Laugton, Lumden, McDonald, of Cornwall, McKenzie, Marchildon, Matheson, Merritt, O'Farrell, Patrick, Powell, Prevost, Scatchard, Shaw, Southwick, Stevenson, Valois, Wright, and Young—46.

Those members petitioned against were not allowed to vote—among others, two members of the ministry.

A discussion afterwards took place on Mr. Powell's amendment to Mr. Cameron's witness bill. Mr. Powell desired to have the provisions of the bill extended to County Courts, but this the House negatived on a vote of—

YEAS—41; NAYS—43.

The Port Dalhousie and Thorold Railway Amendment Bill was read a second time. The Commercial law Amendment Bill of Mr. Cameron was passed through Committee.

QUEBEC, October 2nd.

On motion to Mr. Chabot it was ordered that the House meet on Tuesday at 11 A. M.

To-day Mr. Powell introduced a bill to amend the assessment laws of Upper Canada in so far as they prejudice the interests of Agriculture. Mr. Powell introduced a bill to do away with the property qualifications of members of Parliament.

Mr. Cameron introduced a bill to amend the Act for the succession of the real property of persons dying intestate.

Mr. Eulton moved for a Committee on the expenditure incurred in preparing and printing returns to addresses since the Union. This motion was principally aimed at Mr. Mackenzie, and he made a sharp attack on Mr. Eulton in reply. After some conversation the motion was withdrawn.

Mr. Allyn introduced a bill to amend the incorporation of the City of Quebec.

Mr. Rhinels moved for a committee for selling the site and rooms of the late House of Assembly. He withdrew his motion on Mr. Chabot's stating that the Government had the subject under consideration.

In answer to Mr. Dufresne Mr. Chateaus stated it was the intention of the Government to increase the grants to primary schools.

The Election Committee was sworn.

Arrival of the Alps.

The Alps with four days later has arrived with Liverpool dates of the 14th.

HALIFAX SEPT. 29th.

Cotton favours the buyers—tendency downward.

Flour declined 1s; Ohio 32s a 32s 6d. Corn also lower; sales—Michigan and yellow 32s 6d a 33s 6d.

Consols declined one-half; 95; a 95½. Nothing of much importance in political news.

BRADSTUFFS.—At the market we had a good attendance of country and local buyers, and wheat was readily sold at 3s 1d per bushel advances on the rates of Friday, which makes the advance of the week 6d a 3d per bushel. Flour not so active, but was 2s 6d a 3d per barrel, and sack better than this day week. Wheat quotations 7s 6d a 8s 1d. American Flour 31s. Corn, 34s a 36s. for American white. Flour at the close was heavy sales, Ohio 33s. Provisions quiet for all descriptions—it is prices as per Arratia. The London money market continues easy, with a tendency to lower rates—consols advanced to 95½ a 95½. Manchester trade steady.

The Steamer America arrived and all well. The news from the seat of war is generally of an important nature. The allied fleet with 76,000 men had left Yarna and were on their way to the Crimea.

The Austrian army still remains in the principalities, while the government of that country was using its most active exertions to stave off a collision with Russia.

There are new propositions between the respective power, but nothing definite has transpired.

A correspondent of the London Times, writing from Vienna under date of Sept. 8th, says the opinions of the Austrian Government, as they have been communicated to its diplomatic agents abroad, may be given in a few words.—These are that Austria still looks on the guarantee demanded by the Western Powers as the only basis for a durable peace, and will therefore, at the same time that she maintain her neutrality, neglect no opportunity of urging Russia to accept them. The writer says that the Prussian Government is even inclined as before to make common cause with the three Powers, the excuse for holding back being that the Emperor Nicholas has, at the demand of the German Powers, consented to quit the Turkish territories, and therefore Prussia does not feel herself called upon to actively interfere in the quarrel between the Western Powers and Russia.

The news from the Baltic is that no further important movement will be undertaken in that quarter during the present season.

A Constantinople writer states that on the 30th ult., not a solitary English or French vessel remained in the port or in the Bosphorus, all having left to place themselves under the order of the Admiral in the contemplated attack on the Crimea.

Mr. Soule has written a most violent letter to the Dario Espanol, in reply to the charge of the Madrid press of having participated in the recent events. The following is a copy of the letter:—

MADRID, August 24th, 1854.

SIR:—"The tone and character of the article referring to me, published in your number of this day, indicate too clearly the influence which conspired it, not to deserve from me the honor a reply. I have absented myself from Madrid because it is my pleasure to do so being accountable to no one for my acts or my conduct, the fear of being insulted by a person to whom my presence might be disagreeable, would not induce me to abandon my post. I fear neither the sneers of impertinent fellows nor the dangers of hired assassins; above all sir I do not fear the people; the people respect what is entitled to respect—they only stigmatize the wretches who flatter and deceive them—the people fight but are not assassins. With regard to the perfidious insinuations with which your article abounds, they are beneath my contempt, and I leave you the merit of the vainish with which you have glossed them over, and to those who deigned them the infamy of their invention.

I am sir Your obt. PIERRE SOULÉ.

LOCAL MATTER.

"Jerrold's News Bag" has been received. Notice next week.

JOSEPH HARTMAN Esq., M. P. P. will please except our thanks for parliamentary papers and documents, forwarded to this office.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—The last Chapter of the Chronicle of the North Riding has been unavoidably crowded out, on account of the late hour in which it was received. It will appear next week.

We shall next week publish the Speech of Hon. J. S. McDONALD. This speech successfully rebuts the statement made in certain quarters, that those who are now working with the party termed "Rogues," are annexationists.

LECTURE ON THE MAINE LIQUOR LAW.—We are requested to state that the Rev. J. E. Briggs will deliver a Lecture on the above subject at the Temperance Hall, in Sharon, this evening, [Friday.]

The Fourth Division Court, (late Sixth,) will be held in the Court House, Newmarket, on Friday, the 13th inst. We understand there will not be much business; nevertheless there are a few cases the decision of which will affect materially the interest of many, and will establish a principle in law little known in this section of the country.

Rumour says that the bridge on Water Street, near the Grist Mill, is in a very dangerous state, there being several holes of large dimensions in it, and part of the guards, on the North side, broken off. If such is the fact, it would be well for the Overseers to look after it, ere they have damages to pay for broken limbs.

Certain parties have rumored in this section of the country that Mr. GUY, the Member for North Ontario, made a speech in the House against Mr. HARTMAN, imputing him as being not down as the person to fill the office of Crown Land Commissioner. We contradict this on authority; and further state, that the remark was made by Hixes, after which Mr. HARTMAN denied the statement upon the floor of the House, and challenged the late Inspector to the proof, but could not be produced. Such is the fact.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.—The Lecturer employed by the Canadian Prohibitory Liquor League Association, the Rev. J. E. RYAN, delivered an excellent address, in the Methodist Chapel, this place, on Monday evening last, the 2nd inst. The house was well filled, and the audience appeared attentive and pleased. The argumentative manner in which the Rev. gentleman handled his subject was powerful and convincing. At the close of the speech, Mr. NIXON, the chairman, stated that he had petitioned to the Legislature ready for signature, which, we understand, were immediately signed.

MONTHLY FAIR.—The regular monthly fair for the sale of Fat Stock was held in Newmarket on Wednesday last, the 4th inst., and was well attended. Upwards of \$1,200 changed hands by way of purchases, and much more would have been bought, had the stock offered been in good condition. There is one thing we beg to remind the farmers of, viz.: there is no use in bringing in lean stock, the butchers can get plenty of that description near hand. And the reason why the Fair was established was to find Fat Stock ready to take in the market of once. We frequently hear parties grumbling because they have not made a sale; at the same time they are free to admit their stock was not fit to kill. Butchers do not want the trouble of feeding; and this is the reason why a Monthly Fair was established here, so that they could procure cattle ready for the market without further trouble.

General Summary.

Rumor at Quebec says, the Reserves are to be secularized by the Government. Separate Schools are to be tolerated and fostered in our midst. What says old Reformers in this, who have been fighting our political battles for years past?

We learn from the North American that Mr. McDONALD's prospects in North West were as of the most cheering character. We truly hope Mr. STANLEY will be beaten, for he had no business to join the coalition; had he not done so, he might have been occupying the same position in a Cabinet of honest and consistent Reformers, he now occupies amongst the non-descripts.

THE RECIPROCITY BILL.—This Bill was hurried through the House, without giving time for the people's Representatives to express their opinions, on the promises of Government, that so far as Canada was concerned it would take immediate effect. But also for the promises of the new coalition, no sooner does it pass the House and receive the assent of this Excellency, than we are told the Lower Provinces and the Home Government must first legislate upon it. This may be set down as blunder. No one, for a commencement.

DEFEAT OF THE COALITION.—By reference to our parliamentary report under date of Sept. 30th, it will be seen that the present Coalition was defeated, on a question as to whether J. S. McDONALD should be one to compose the "election committee." This defeat was decisive 18 to 46. Perhaps it will teach the coalition not to tamper too far with the better sense of the House, or they may, in an inauspicious hour, be left in the lurch.

Another Specimen.

We copy the following choice specimen of what the New Ministry are capable of, from the correspondence of the Welland Herald. If such is the fact, and we have no reason to disbelieve it, that the following persons compose the Railway Committee, look out for speculation.

Railroad Committee.

BELLINGHAM, B. R. R.
CAITHER, Grand Trunk Solicitor.
LEMBUR, Pres. North Shore R. R.
MORIN, to be replaced by Sir A. McNab, G. W. R. TACHE.
BUREAU: PAPIN.
Crawford, Grand Trunk Director.
Hicks, do do.
Morrison, President Ontario & Simcoe R. R.
Robinson, do do.
Jas. Smith, President Port Hope R. R.
Merritt, do do.

Those in capitals are Lower Canada men, and the others Upper Canadians. TEN Lower to SEVEN Upper, and only two new members in the Committee. Amongst them will be found TEN Office Holders, connected with the Grand Trunk or other Railroad lines. Such is the justice that Upper Canada is treated with.

21st, Near Newmarket, on the 28th ult., the lady of J. CLUNIE, Esq. of a son.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Toronto, Oct. 5th, 1854.
Toronto markets are pretty well supplied this week. Flour was sold today at 43¢. Wheat, comes in rather sparingly yet, and a great deal is held in store. Prices ranged today at 64¢. Potatoes in 24. Butter, Tub, 28, and a good deal offered. Our other quotations remain about the same as quoted last week.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WHOLESALE Comb and Fancy Goods Store, SMALL WARES, PERFUMERY, TRIMMINGS, &c.

Paper Hanging Dept. 30,000 Pieces English Paper, just received, cheaper than any before imported into this Province.

Wooden Ware. Brooms, Pails, Washboards, Clothes Pins, &c., &c. JOHN HOLLAND & CO., 47, King Street East, Toronto.

Trade Auction Sale

CROCKERY, GLASS, CHINA AND TOYS.

THE subscriber begs to inform his customers and the Trade generally, that his

FOURTH SEMI-ANNUAL SALE

Will take place at his Warehouse, 39, FRONT STREET, TORONTO,

Wednesday, October 25th, 1854.

Catalogues and Samples exhibited on the day of Sale. The stock will consist of 300 CHAIRS at assorted prices; 100 Hubs of Cars; 20 Hubs of China and Toys. Terms Liberal, as heretofore.

S. G. LYNN, ad-31

FRESH TEAS.

150 CATTIES (from 5 to 22 lbs. each) of Young Hyson, Gunpowder and Souchong Teas, just received and for sale by

THOMAS BROWN & CO.,

47, Yonge Street, (third door North of King Street,) Toronto.

FRESH GROCERIES.

A LARGE Stock of Fresh Groceries just received. The undersigned solicits a call from country buyers and others, as they are determined to sell at the Very Lowest prices for Cash.

THOMAS BROWN & CO.,

47, Yonge Street, (third door North of King Street,) Toronto.

Toronto, Sept. 29, 1854. 50

Just Received!

A NEW WORK, entitled a "Voyage to Cathay," by a Canadian; embracing a description of the country—the manners and habits of the people—together with the difficulties attending the traveler in crossing the Isthmus, at &c.

NEW ERA OFFICE.

Newmarket, Sept. 29, 1854.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, letters of Administration to the Estate of the late JOHN DUNHAM, (Farmer) in the Township of East Gwillimbury, have been granted to the subscriber, all parties indebted to said Estate are requested to take notice thereof and settle the amounts due by them

WITHOUT DELAY!

And all persons having demands against the Estate, will please furnish their accounts to the undersigned, at Lot 35, Fourth Concession of East Gwillimbury.

MARY DUNHAM, Administratrix.

East Gwillimbury, Sept. 22, 1854. 31m3

NEW STORE!

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY.

At No. 84, Yonge Street, four doors North of Adelaide Street.

THE subscriber feels grateful for the liberal patronage he has received from his numerous friends, begs to intimate to the Citizens of Toronto, and the surrounding country, that he has opened out in the above premises, a large and well-selected assortment of Fall and Winter DRY GOODS, comprising the latest Styles and Fashions of the day. The MILLINERY SHOW ROOM will be found every variety of Straw, Tulle, Silk, Satin, Velvet and Plush Bonnets of the latest Fashions. Also Silk, Satin, and Velvet Capes and Circulars; Cloth, Tweed, Plaid and Plain Cloaks, and every other article in the Trade.

Great Bargains will be given. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

Remember 84 Yonge Street. E. A. H. EARL, 84, Yonge Street. 15-16

Toronto, Sept. 16, 1854.

CASH FOR WHEAT.

THE subscriber will pay the HIGHEST PRICE for WHEAT delivered at the Aurora Station. N. B.—Bags furnished.

W. MOSLEY, 341

Aurora, Sept. 23, 1854.

NEW STORE,

Next door to Mr. Reuben Robinson's, Prospect Street, NEWMARKET.

THE subscriber will open, at the above New Establishment, on Tuesday, the 19th September inst., when he will offer to the Public an assortment of Goods of the very latest importation, and of a style and quality which will not fail to please; embracing a complete Stock of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Furs, &c.; Crockery, Glass and China Ware; Groceries, Hardware, Paint and Machine Oil, Paint in all colours, Putty, Glass, Patent Medicines, Molasses and Vinegar.

The subscriber would respectfully invite the Public to call and inspect his stock, as it has all been purchased on the most advantageous terms, he feels confident that he can compete with any in the trade.

E. HUGHES, 32-17

Newmarket, Sept. 14, 1854.

CASH FOR WHEAT!

THE subscriber will furnish Bags and take any quantity of merchantable Wheat at Aurora R. R. Station, at Current Rates, (deducting Freight and Cartage at Toronto).

CHAS. DOAN, 32m3

Aurora, Sept. 12, 1854.

JUST RECEIVED,

AND for Sale at Toronto prices, the National School Books,

At the New Era Office.

Newmarket, Aug. 1st, 1854.

BLANK ACCOUNT BOOKS

A FEW Blank Account Books, such as Ledgers, Day-Books, &c., ruled for Double and Single entry, for sale cheap. Apply at the

NEW ERA OFFICE.

Newmarket, May 3rd, 1854.

Ontario, Simcoe, and Huron Railroad. And Lake Simcoe Steamer.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.

COMMENCING on MONDAY, the 26th inst., and continuing until further notice, the trains on this Road will time as follows: Leave Foot of Bay Street, Toronto, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 8.30 a.m., arrive at Barrie, 11.30 a.m. Do, do, 3.30 p.m., Do, 6.10 p.m. Leave Barrie Station daily, (Sundays excepted) at 8.30 a.m., arrive at Toronto, 9.45 a.m. Do, do, 2.30 p.m., Do, 5.35 p.m. Both Trains stop at all Regular Stations and at Flag Stations, on signal.

THE STEAMER "MORNING," Running on Lake Simcoe, in connection with the Trains, will leave Barrie on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays on the arrival of the morning Train from Toronto 11 a.m. Returning, will leave Barrie at 7.30 a.m. on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, arriving at Barrie at 3 a.m., in time for the evening Train to Toronto.

Will call both ways, weather permitting, at JACKSON'S POINT, HEWITSON, HOGUE'S WHARF, and ARNOLD.

Except on Friday, when she will run direct to Orillia, (touching only at Hodge's Warf), with passengers for the Steamer Katoohah.

A. BRUNEL, Superintendent. 11-33

Toronto, Sept. 22nd, 1854.

Clothing and Dry Goods.

THE subscriber begs respectfully to inform his customers (that have friends of Toronto and surrounding country) that he has received his NEW GOODS, consisting of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES & VESTINGS.

Of superior style and quality; having been purchased in the best British and Foreign Markets for cash, and imported by himself direct, which enables him to submit an assortment, which for variety, style, and lowness of price, cannot be surpassed in Canada.

He has also imported a choice assortment of Reversible Cloths, which he is prepared to make up in the most approved style. Also, a splendid assortment of French and English Trouserings—together with Cut Velvet and other Vestings.

The Latest Paris, London and New York Fashions, have also come to hand; and persons desirous of being supplied with well made and Fashionable Clothing, at low prices, will do well to examine his stock before purchasing or ordering elsewhere. He has also on hand a complete assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Well cut and well made, suitable for fall and winter wear. The Dry Goods Stock is also very complete, amongst which will be found some very cheap goods, and every article necessary for Gentlemen, Ladies, Families, and domestic use.

Ready-made Clothing.

Men's Over Coats—Of Reversible, Beaver, Whiteny, Milton, Saxony, Lion Skin, Silistria, Siberian, Saffinet, Canada Whiteny, Etoile, and other Cloths.

Frack, Dress, Tug, Shooting and Business Coats, of Broadcloth, Men's Shooting Coats—Of Reversible, Beaver, Whiteny, Milton, Saxony, Lion Skin, Silistria, Siberian, Saffinet, Canada Whiteny, Etoile, Cassimere, Duckskin, and Canada Tweeds.

Men's Vests—Of all the above materials; also in Satin, Plush Velvet, Silk, Mohr Antique, and other fashionable materials.

Men's Trousers—Of Cloth, Cassimere, Duckskin, Tweed, Corduroy, Mole-skin, Canada Tweeds, Etoile, Saffinet, and other fashionable materials.

Boys' Coats—All sizes and all materials suitable for Canadian Winter wear. Boys' Vests and Boys' Trousers.

ALSO A DECIDEDLY CHEAP LOT OF

DRY GOODS.

Which he is selling at a great sacrifice.

100 pieces Prints (yard wide), fast colors, 5d. per yd., worth 7d.

250 pieces Prints (yd. wide), fast colors, 6d. " " 9d.

250 pieces Prints (yd. wide), fast colors, 7d. " " 10d.

100 pieces Prints (yd. wide), fast colors, 9d. " " 11d.

100 pieces Heavy Ginghams 5d. " " 7d.

50 pieces Bonnet Ribbon 7d. " " 10d.

50 pieces Muslin de Lanc, (yard wide) 9d. " " 1s 1d.

100 pieces Factory Cotton, 3d. " " 4d.

100 do White do 4d. " " 6d.

100 do do do 5d. " " 7d.

100 do do do 7d. " " 10d.

50 do Striped Shirting 4d. " " 6d.

100 do do do 8d. " " 10d.

500 bundles Cotton Yarn, 4s 6d.

100 Filled Shawls, from 15s 3d.

500 Scarf Shawls, 11s 3d.

300 pairs Blankets, 11s 3d.

All Wool Plaid Morinos, Colours, Orleans, and other materials for Ladies' Dresses; Crapes, and materials for mourning; Table Linens and Towels; Gloves, Hosiery, Laces, Edgings, Collars, Neckties, Neck Ties, Yells, Bonnet and Cap Ribbons, Velvets, Silks, Bagging and Brown Linens, and all other descriptions of Dry Goods. NO SECOND PRICE.

JAMES LEISHMAN, (Late partner in LEISHMAN,)

Corner of King and Church Streets, adjoining the Old Court House, Toronto.

M. LEISHMAN & CO.,

Dundas St., London, C. W.

Toronto, Sept. 21, 1854. 33m6

New Store

BY IMPROVING AN OLD ONE!!

Millinery, Staple & Fancy Dry Goods, 1854, FOR THE FALL 1854,

Wholesale and Retail.

JOHN CHARLESWORTH, grateful for past favors, would respectfully intimate to his customers and the public generally, that he has completed an extensive addition to his Store, by which he has now one of the best shops in the City. His Stock this Fall will be very large, supplied with all that is new and likely to meet the tastes of his customers. J. C. flatters himself from the success he has had since his commencement in business, that he is now fully competent to judge what the requirements of the public are, and he pledges himself that the same attention to their wants will be his pleasure and care to supply.

He is now receiving his Fall Stock of FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, consisting in part of a great variety of Dress Goods, Ribbons, Hosiery, Gloves, Lace Goods, Silks, Satins, Flowers, Flannels, Blankets, Sheetings, Shirtings, Tickings, Prints, Ginghams, Laces, Handkerchiefs, Mohair Cloths, Ladies' Cloths, Carpets, Counterpanes, Quilted Cloths, Window Holland, &c., &c., together with a general assortment of Seasonable Goods.

J. C.'s Millinery Department will offer unusual inducements and many novelties not hitherto kept for want of room.

Business Motives.—A nimble squire is better than a slow shilling. "A bird in the hand is better than two in the bush." Honesty is the best policy—consequently NO SECOND PRICE.

A fair and impartial examination of his Stock—the qualities and his prices—is respectfully solicited.

J. CHARLESWORTH,

The Toronto House, No. 60 King Street, Toronto, Toronto, Sept. 21, 1854. 20-16

BLANK ACCOUNT BOOKS

A FEW Blank Account Books, such as Ledgers, Day-Books, &c., ruled for Double and Single entry, for sale cheap. Apply at the

NEW ERA OFFICE.

Newmarket, May 3rd, 1854.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform his customers and the public generally, that his

Stock of Goods

Is now very complete, which, for extent, variety and style, will be found equal to any North of Toronto, and invites the attention of intending purchasers, feeling confident that the quantity and quality of the goods, and lowness of price, will merit a continuance of the liberal support which has heretofore been extended to him.

ROBERT H. SMITH, 19-1

Newmarket, June 14, 1854.

ROCHESTER TOOLS!

JUST received by the subscriber, a large and well selected assortment of those celebrated Tools from the manufactory of D. R. Barton, together with cast steel Garden Sicks, Rakes, Spades, Sawth, Shovels, Grain Cradles, Sickles and Hay Forks, which, as usual, will be disposed of at astonishingly low prices.

ROBERT H. SMITH, 19-17

Newmarket, June 14, 1854.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber begs respectfully to intimate to his old customers—the inhabitants of Newmarket and surrounding country—that he has removed from his old premises, to that large and commodious Building lately occupied by Geo. Mortimore & Co., and next door to the North American Hotel; where he intends keeping constantly on hand, a choice stock of Dry Goods, Groceries Crockery, Provision, and a general assortment of everything required, and usually kept by the trade.

ROBT. KIRKPATRICK, 15-17

Newmarket, May 13, 1854.

WINE & LIQUORS,

and a general assortment of everything required, and usually kept by the trade.

ROBT. KIRKPATRICK, 15-17

Newmarket, May 13, 1854.

JUST RECEIVED,

A choice assortment of Gilt Window Cornices, Curtain Bands, Window-shades, Room Paper, and Fireproof Prints. An elegant Boots and Shoes, Straw, Fancy and Tuscan. Bonnets, artificial Flowers, Parasols, Ribbons, Silk Capes and Mantillas, SHAWLS, DRESS GOODS,

Sereds Muslins, Carpetings, Door Mats, Hats, Caps, &c., &c.

ROBERT H. SMITH, 19-17

Newmarket, June 14, 1854.

FOR SALE,

DECEASED and Raw Lined Oil, Spirits of Turpentine, White and Red Lead, Oye Stuffs, Grey Paper, Water Line, Mill, Malley and 14 Cut Saws.

ROBERT H. SMITH, 19-17

Newmarket, June 14, 1854.

FLOUR! FLOUR!

PARTIES desiring to purchase flour ground at Bogart's Mill, can be supplied by calling at J. Bogart, Esq.'s residence, Garbutt Hill, Newmarket.

JOSEPH BOGART, 3m28

Newmarket, Aug. 18, 1854.

Cash for Wheat.

THE subscriber will pay the highest price in CASH, for any quantity of good clean wheat delivered at Bogart's Mills.

JOSEPH BOGART, 3m28

Newmarket, Aug. 18, 1854.

Strayed Sheep!

FOUR Sheep having strayed on the Farm of the undersigned, notice is given for their removal—expenses and charges being paid, or the same will be sold.

Wm. H. BERESFORD, 3m33

Whitchurch, September 21st, 1854.

MILLINERY GOODS.

R. H. SMITH

HAS just received a large Stock of Silk and other Dress Goods, Artificial Flowers, Plumes, and Ribbons, together with almost every article of fancy Bonnet, Cloak and Dress Trimmings, including Fringes, Gimpes, Laces

AMUSEMENT.

Why is a horse half way through a gate like a half penny? Because there's a head at one side and a tail at the other.

It is rumoured that a celebrated phenologist has been invited to examine the "head of navigation."

Thermistoles used to say, "My little boy rules Athens; for he governs his mother and his mother governs me."

We know a gentleman who is such a determined teetotaler, that he shuts himself up and feels miserable whenever the weather is not temperate.

"Constitutionally tired," is now the polite way of expressing the fact that a man is naturally lazy. We live in wonderful refined times.

We have an acquaintance who would like to swear but lacks the courage. When he wants to be expressive, he says, "May I be eternally Amsterdammed?" if it is not so, what say you, of getting around a stump, isn't it?

"Peculiarious!"—By a series of interesting experiments lately made in Philadelphia, a woman's tongue has been capable of moving two thousand nine hundred and twenty times in a minute! Think of that and weep!

1. To preserve Apples, &c.—Take apples, and pack them in clean, dry, chopped straw, so that they do not touch each other.

2. Dip each apple separately into melted wax, then pack as above.

Don't trifle with the affections of young ladies. They are institutions that never were established for any such purpose. If you don't contemplate marriage certificates and the person, French bestsides, a five hundred dollar house-rent, and a prospective home for the old folks, just take your hat and leave. You've no more right to go on trifling with confiding calico, than a holly-hock has to pass itself off for a rose.

AFTER THREE.—Two specimens of poor weak human nature were seated in a parlor. The hour was rather objectionable. Francis consulted his watch. Annie was too abstracted to observe the movement.

"I'm after three!" he said with surprise.

"After three!" exclaimed the howl-dored girl, "Pray who are the other two?"

At the theatre one evening, behind the scenes, Suett observed a performer put something under his cloak and asked him "what he had got there?" "Only my dagger," answered the player. Suett, however, drew out a small bottle, and having ascertained that it contained his favorite beverage, drank the contents, and returned him the bottle with these words—"there's the sheath."

FORGETFULNESS.—Lessing, the celebrated German poet, was remarkable for a frequent absence of mind. Having missed money several times without being able to discover who took it, he determined to put the honesty of his servants to the test, and left a handful of gold upon the table. "Of course you counted it," said one of his friends. "Counted it," said Lessing, rather embarrassed, "no, I forgot that."

An Irishman had been sick a long time, and while in this state would occasionally cease breathing, and life be apparently extinct for some time, when he would come to. On one of these occasions, when he had just awakened from his sleep, Patrick asked him, "An' how'll we know, Jenny, when you're dead?" "You're after wakin' up every time." "Bring me a glass o' grog, an' say to me, 'Here's till ye Jenny,' an' if I don't rise an' drink, then bury me."

The consummate epicurism and coarse manners of Quin the actor, often rendered him a very disagreeable guest. Dinning one day with the duchess of Marlborough, her grace, to his great surprise, helped herself to the least part of a haunch of venison, which stood near her. "What?" said Quin, "and does your Grace eat no fat?" "No—never, I assure you." Too much affected to restrain his genuine sentiments, the epicure exclaimed, "I like to dine with such fools."

By a special Telegraphic despatch from Quebec last night, we learn that great excitement prevails on account of Hincks having sold the Reformers to McNab and has admitted his treachery. Spence, Smith (Port Hope), Southwick Niles, and Ross are among the traitors. Spence was hissed in the house. Messrs. Merritt, McDonald of Glangarry, Freeman, Rolph and others denounced the condition as base, and Hincks as a traitor. A meeting of Independent Reformers was held yesterday morning and adopted an Address to the Electors.—North American.

In illustration of the value of a newspaper, in a more pecuniary sense, we give one of a thousand cases which might be quoted:—

The Ogdensburgh Sentinel tells us a good story at the expense of one of its subscribers who had stopped the paper because it had so many advertisements in it. Just after he stopped the paper his firm was advertised delinquent and sold. After a while, probably by the ruin of his credit he discovered his "fix," and by spending two days time, and paying ten per cent penalty he redeemed his farm. On his way home he stopped at the Sentinel office and re-subscribed, and departed a wiser man.

On Friday last, a serious fire occurred at the village of Somerville, Dunlop Street, by which Ward's grist mill was totally consumed. The fire is said to have commenced in the engine room. Besides the buildings, 2000 bushels of wheat and 100 barrels of flour were destroyed. The property was insured for \$200.—Colonist.

The Millerites are having an exciting time at Syracuse. We do not learn of many having become converts to this delusion. The 19th of next May is the day now fixed for the termination of all things earthly.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

BREWER, McPHAIL & CO.,
Wholesale Stationers, Publishers of the National and other

SCHOOL BOOKS,
No. 46, King Street, East Toronto.
J. McP. & Co. beg to call the attention of their customers, the trade, and country dealers generally, to their large and well assorted Stock of Stationery, School Books, Blank Books, Writing Papers, Paper Hangings, &c. &c. &c.
Toronto, June 29, 1854. 1y-21

JUST RECEIVED,
AT THE OLD STAND, NO. 80, YONGE STREET,
A splendid assortment of

JEWELLERY,
CONSISTING of Gold and Silver Watches in endless variety, Gold Chains, Finger and Ear Rings, Brooches, Studs, Breastpins, and every description of the best and most fashionable Jewellery.
New Gold Watches from - - - £7 0 0
New Silver Watches from - - - 3 0 0
Brass Clocks from - - - 0 7 6
Warranted for two years to keep good time.
Watches, Clocks and Jewellery carefully repaired and warranted.
J. W. MILLER.
Toronto, June 8th, 1854. 23-ly

BOTSFORD'S
Old-established Furniture Shop,
NEWMARKET.

JOSEPH BOTSFORD respectfully intimates to his friends and the public, that he has commenced business in the old Shop, and begs to solicit a share of their patronage.

He will always keep on hand, and sell at very low prices, a general assortment of CABINET and HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PATENT BEDSTEADS, &c. &c.

Orders promptly attended to.

Funerals undertaken on the shortest notice.
Newmarket, February 25th, 1853.

Furniture Wareroom.
JOSEPH MILLARD, Newmarket, has constantly on hand a large Assortment of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of Black Walnut and Mahogany Sideboards, Bureaus, Sofas, Tables, Chairs, and other articles usually required.

PATENT BEDSTEADS, of various descriptions; also, Coffin Plates, Mirrors, Varnish, &c., kept for sale.

As the subscriber keeps COFFINS ready made, he is prepared to furnish Funerals, on the shortest notice.
Newmarket, February 18, 1854.

Lives of Great Men of all Nations.
A BOOK HAS JUST BEEN PUBLISHED, ENTITLED,
"Illustrated Biography of the Great and Good of all Nations and all Times."
It comprises the memories of the most illustrious personages of the world, whether as Statesmen, Artists, Philosophers, Heroes, Reformers, Philanthropists, Mechanics, Navigators, Authors, Poets, Divines, Soldiers, or Savants; and much historical matter to elucidate the lives of the great actors in the events of nations. It is illustrated with an elegant illuminated frontispiece, and over 250 portraits and other engravings, and contains about 600 pages, large octavo, hand-omely bound in embossed morocco or muslin gilt. Price \$2 50.

The unanimous opinion of the press is expressed in the following extracts:
"Good judgment, compact and unostentatious style, a fine spirit, are to be accorded to this volume."
—N. Y. Evangelist.
"The sketches are prepared with good judgment, and present a mass of interesting information which it would be difficult to obtain elsewhere in so brief a compass."
—N. Y. Tribune.
"It cannot fail to interest the farmer and mechanic, as well as the orator and statesman. This work of merit should have a place in every family."
—Sabbath Recorder.

"Mr. Savage has made just the sort of book to be thumbed and read, and read again, by all the reading members of the family."
—Home Journal.

"The author has exercised a discriminating judgment and jealous regard to the real facts of history, omitting all fabulous and legendary matter."
—Christian Advocate.

"As a work of popular reference it cannot fail to command an extensive circulation."
—Harpers' Magazine.

"The memoirs are well prepared, some of them with special discrimination and care; and as the characters included are the marked men of all ages, this illustrated volume cannot fail to find its way into thousands of family libraries."
—Literary World.

Agents for the work in Canada and the British Provinces, to whom the most liberal inducements will be offered. Agents who are selling the Biography in the States, are doing well with it. Sample copies sent by mail postpaid, on the receipt of the above price.

For terms, &c., address, postpaid,
RUPUS BLANCHARD,
195 Broadway, New-York City.

JOSEPH JOHNSON, of Richmond Hill, is my authorized general agent, to appoint local agents and supply the Biography in Canada West. Persons wishing to canvass in any special district for subscribers to the work will apply to him.—R. B.
August 29, 1854. 36-30

JAMES B. RYAN,
IMPORTER OF
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN HARDWARE.
SIGN OF THE

LARGE KNIFE AND FORK.

(Old Stand,) 75, Yonge Street, Toronto.

Is receiving, by the following Spring Vessels, viz. St. Lawrence, viz. Alice Gill, Ajax, and City of Manchester, together with other shipments to follow during the season, a complete assortment of Birmingham and Sheffield Hardware, together with a general supply of Tools and other Articles of American Manufacture, Builders' Materials, Mechanics' Tools generally, Farming Implements, Cutlery, House Furnishings, Goods, &c. &c., at a small advance on Cost Prices.

May 27, 1854. 17-ly.

JUST CALL AT THE
RAILROAD HOUSE
No. 33, King Street East, Toronto,
For Rare Bargains in Spring and Summer Men's and Boy's Ready-made

CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, &c., &c.,
Simple and Fancy.

Dry Goods, Millinery, &c., &c.

THOMAS LAWSON'S stock is unusually large; and as it must be cleared out during the next few weeks, to make room for large Fall Importations, he will give CASH BARGAINS to purchasers, at Wholesale or Retail.

Clothing made to measure in the first style. Workmanship and fit warranted.

T. LAWSON.
Toronto, May 15, 1854. 1y-22

ROADHOUSE'S
Furniture Ware Room,
NEWMARKET.

SAVING ROADHOUSE keeps constantly on hand for sale (at low prices) a general assortment of

Cabinet Furniture.
Patent Bedsteads, &c. All kinds of Plain and Ornamental Work, made to order.

Funerals Furnished on the shortest notice.
Newmarket, February 17, 1854. 16-2

Charles Sibbald,
LAND INSURANCE, AND
GENERAL AGENT,
Broker and Commission Merchant,
Of Grain Lumber, and Produce,
NEWMARKET.

REFERENCES.—The Hon. J. B. Robinson, Chief Justice, John Arnold, Esq., F. H. Howard, Esq., Toronto; Wm. Ross, Esq., Newmarket.
Newmarket, May 17, 1854. 15-1f

DESIRABLE STAND
FOR STORE OR TAVERN,
TO LET, at a most important Station of the Northern Railroad. Apply to

CHARLES SIBBALD.
Newmarket, May 17, 1854. 15-1f

INSURANCE.
THE subscriber is Agent for the Provincial Insurance Company in this neighborhood. Head Office in Toronto.

CHARLES SIBBALD.
Newmarket, May 17, 1854. 15-1f

IMPORTANT NOTICE
TO THE AFFLICTED.
DR. KERMOTT'S Celebrated Vegetable Family Medicine has arrived here, and are for sale by the subscribers, and comprise the following, viz.

VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM,
A safe and certain cure for Coughs, Colds, Inipient Consumption, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, and all diseases of the Lungs.

COMPOUND EXTRACT OF WILLOW,
A positive Cure for Ague, Chill Fever, and Bilious Diseases.

FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA AND STILLINGIA,
The best alternative known for Diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood.

VEGETABLE TONIC MIXTURE,
A mild yet powerful Tonic in all cases of Debility, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, and Weakness of the Stomach.

WORM TEA, OR CHIPPEWA INDIAN WORM KILLER,
An unparalleled Destroyer of Worms.

APERTIENT ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,
The best Purgative known. These Pills combine power with mildness of action, and in no case produce subsequent constipation.

COMPOUND EXTRACT OF BLACKBERRY,
A Vegetable Summer Complaint Cure, the only certain remedy in Dysentery, Bloody Flux, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cramps, &c.

RHEUMATIC OR NERVE AND BONE LINIMENT,
The best external application known for man or beast.

For particulars, &c., see Pamphlets.

N. B.—Pamphlets pertaining to the above can be had gratis by calling upon the subscribers, who are the authorized agents for the sale of the above celebrated medicine.

Manufactured Wholesale and Retail by Kermott & Robertson, at the Eclectic Medical Dispensary, Dundas Street, London, C. W.

Edward Kermott, Newmarket; Henry Stennett, Keswick, North Willimburgh; William Chantler, New Town Robinson, Tecumseh; and by all the principal Druggists and Merchants throughout Canada West.

London, August 3, 1854. 26-ly

JOHN ROWLAND,
NORTH-EAST Corner of Queen and Yonge Streets, Toronto, is now receiving his Stock of FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

Which will consist in part of
De Laines, Muslins, Prints, Straw and Silk Goods, Ribbons, Flowers, Wrought Collars, Shirtings, Factories, &c. &c.

In addition to his stock of Dry Goods, J. R. will keep a first-class stock of

Groceries,
TEAS, COFFEES, SPICES, &c. &c.
All of which he will sell at a small advance on cost.

IF CALL AND SEE IN
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Toronto, April 1, 1854. 11-1f

Just Received,
A splendid assortment of MAPS, CHARTS, &c.—A Map of Canada \$2; Map of Europe and her Sovereigns, (Mounted) 7s. 6d.; in sheets 3s. 11d.; Map of the World, 1s. 3d., at the

NEW ERA OFFICE.
Newmarket, July 21, 1854.

DR. S. N. PECK,
SURGEON DENTIST,
BEGS leave to tender his sincere thanks to the public in general for their liberal patronage hitherto, and would respectfully intimate to his customers who are unacquainted with his business arrangements, that he will, to prevent disappointments to them in future, be in NEWMARKET, on the FIRST, SECOND, and THIRD DAYS OF EACH MONTH, and in BRADFORD on the FOURTH of each Month, when he will be most happy to attend to those who may require his services in any of the branches of his profession, or to make good any operation previously warranted.

Dr. P.'s ample experience in his profession, and his long residence in the Village of NEWMARKET, and its vicinity, will, he trusts, still be sufficient to recommend him to the public as a skillful operator, either in inserting

ARTIFICIAL TEETH
ON GOLD PLATE OR ON PIVOT.

Cleansing Teeth from impurities, and filling cavities in Teeth with GOLD or SILVER FOIL, or any other branch of DENTAL SURGERY.

In addition he would state that any person particularly desiring his services, at any time, by leaving a written request at his residence, Mr. Forsyth's Hotel, will be attended to.

All work warranted as to neatness and durability. Charges moderate in all instances. For operations over One Pound credit will be given if required.

Newmarket, February 6, 1854.

SIMPSON & DUNSPAUGH,
(LATE F. H. SIMPSON.)
Importers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Brushes, Vermifuges, Spirits of Turpentine, Patent Vermifuge, Colors in Oil and Dry, Artists' Materials, all kinds of Fancy Goods, at Wholesale and Retail.

For the "Florida de Calcium" from St. Catharines' Spring, an article fast superseding all other mineral waters, for its powerful curative properties. Also Agents for Johnston's Pulmonic Wafers, Pain Destroyer, &c., and Manufacturers and dealers in Patent Medicines, Essences, Cigars, &c. &c. Merchants will find it to their interest to give us a call.

Terms: LIBERAL.

35 KING STREET, TORONTO.
Toronto, July 22, 1853. 1y-25

WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY,
Chartered by act of Parliament,
Capital 100,000.
Home Office Toronto.

President, I. C. GILSON, Thos. HAWORTH.
Vice President, W. HENDERSON, RICE LANE, T. P. ROBERTS, M. P. HAYES.

DIRECTORS.
GEORGE MITCHELL, JAMES BEATTY, WALTER MACFARLANE, M. P. HAYES, ANGUS MORRISON, Solicitor, ROBT. STANTON, Sec'y & Treas'r.

The Subscriber has been duly appointed Agent in Newmarket, for the above Company, and will give personal attention to parties desirous of effecting Insurance &c.

THOMAS NIXON.
Newmarket, Feb. 17, 1854. 16-2

LUMBER.
THE Subscriber has now on hand a large quantity of LUMBER, and is prepared to execute orders for any description of good Merchantable PINE LUMBER, at a short notice and on reasonable terms; and will deliver the same at his Saw-mill, on Lot No. 10, 10th Concession of East Willimburgh, at his residence in Whitechurch, or at Newmarket.

JOSHUA WILLSON.
July 9th, 1852.

NORTHERN RAILROAD STATION
NEWMARKET.
A FEW REMAINING BUILDING LOTS to be sold adjoining the Railroad Station at Newmarket, the property of GEORGE LOUNT, Esq., well adapted for private Residences and Public Business, on good rising ground, and healthy situations.

For particulars apply to Dr. NASIH, Newmarket, August 25, 1853. 16-3

SADDLERY, HARNESS, WHIPS, &c.,
OF every description; together with every article in the Trade, manufactured and for Sale by

WILLIAM WALLIS,
Main Street, Newmarket.

LEATHER! LEATHER! LEATHER!!!
ALL kinds of LEATHER and Shoe-maker's Findings, for Sale by

WILLIAM WALLIS,
Main Street, Newmarket.

BOOTS & SHOES,
OF Superior Workmanship and Material, manufactured and for Sale by

WILLIAM WALLIS,
Main Street, Newmarket.

CASH FOR HIDES AND SKINS.
Newmarket, February 6, 1854.

FOR SALE!!
THE West half of Lot No. 17, in the Ninth Concession of Whitechurch. This is a beautifully situated Farm on Mussallum's Lake, near Stouffville, surrounded by unrivalled scenery, about forty acres are cleared, on which is a large well bearing Orchard; it is a capital situation for a Steam Saw Mill, and is very eligible for a residence.

Apply to

A. BOULTBEE,
Newmarket.
Sept. 22, 1853. 16-34

WOOL! WOOL! WOOL!
THE subscriber begs leave to acquaint his friends and all who have WOOL to dispose of, that the

NEWMARKET FACTORY
is now in complete working order, and is prepared to do Custom Carding and Cloth Dressing to almost unlimited extent, at moderate prices, and on reasonable terms. A handsome stock of Cloths, Sateen, Tweeds, Flannel Blankets, and

READY-MADE CLOTHING
always on hand, to exchange for WOOL; and no pains will be spared in endeavoring to give entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

W. A. CLARK.
Newmarket Factory, May 10, '54. 14-1f

BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND
Fancy Goods.

THOMAS NIXON
KEEPS constantly on hand for Sale, an assortment of

BOOKS,
comprising
Dickens' complete Works, 2 vols.
Byron's Life, Correspondence, and Poetical Works.
Milton's Poetical Works; Wordsworth's, do.
Pope's and Cowper's do.—Humphreys' Tales.
Milton's Paradise Lost, and Young's Night Thoughts—2 vols.
Uris' Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures and Mines.
Abbott's Way to Good—Pilgrim's Progress.
Fertile Leaves, from "Fanny's" Portfolio.
Wesley's Life of Wesley—Wesley's Hymns.
The Works of Dean Swift; The Tell Tale.
Buckham's Domestic Medicine; Broken Road.
Franklin's Life and Essays; Beauties of Temperance.
Wesley's Vegetable Physiology.
Stewart's Subtle Economy; Manual of Politeness.
Alcott's House I live in; History of England, 2 vol.
Thomson's and Gray's Poems, 1 vol.
The Poems of the Hon. Mrs. Norton.
Montgomery's Poems; Faith, and its Effects.
Pleasant's Life of Christ.
Webster's Dictionary, (unabridged.)
Tomb's Physiology; Advice to Young Men.
Sandford and Weston's Rural Economy.
Domestic Portraits; Poems of Ossian.
Scott's Poems; Lecture to Young Women.
Shakespeare's Works—complete.
New Atlantic Oceanic Guide.
The Young Mother—by Alcott—Young Husband, by Alcott.
Pocket Anatomist; Pollok's Course of Time.
The Young Lady's Book, History of Charles the XII.
Truth made Simple; Lucretius Manual.
Life of Sir Walter Raleigh; Mechanics Text Book.
Scripture Manual; Country Stories.
Benjamin's Architect; The Martyr.
Jays' Morning and Evening Exercises.
Elements of Metereology; My Grand Parents.
Life of Josephine—Precept upon Precept.
Young Lady's Counsellor—Brown's Concordance.
Plutarch's Lives—Alison's History of Europe.
Elements of Geometry—Claridge's Water Cure.
English and Scotch Religion.
Elements of Natural Philosophy—of Drawing and Perspective, do.
The Clerk's Assistant, &c. &c. &c.

—ALSO—
Family and Pocket Bibles, Common Prayer Book, Testaments, St. Vincent's Manual, Church Service and other Religious Books; National and other School Books; Morse's Geography, Anthony's Latin and Greek Grammars, Williams' Ecclid—Chambers' Introduction to the Service; Roald's Dictionary; Flute, Accordion, and Violin Instruction Books, Blank Music Books, &c.

STATIONERY.
Comprising—Account Books, Drawing and Cartilage Paper, Ruled and Plain Foolscap, Letter Paper, Note Paper of various sizes and qualities, Music Paper, Blank Music Books, Albums, Water Colors, Rulers, Wax, Wafers, Steel Pens and Quills, Inkstands, Slates and Slate Pencils, Writing Ink, Indian Ink, do. Marking Ink, Copy Books, and a large variety of Fancy Articles.

—ALSO—
Accordeons, Flutes, Fifes, and Violins, Guitar Violoncello and Violin Strings.

FANCY GOODS,
Consisting of Ladies' Work Boxes, Writing Desks, Hair Oil, Eau de Cologne, Perfumery, Dolls, Combs, Tooth Brushes, Jewellery, Finger Rings, Purse Bands, Shawl Pins, Sewing and Knitting Needles, Pins, Thermometers, and Postage Stamps.

The whole of which will be offered at the lowest remunerating profit.

N. B.—THOS. NIXON continues to offer to Merchants, Traders and Teachers, the National School Books, Wholesale, at the Publishers prices.

The Popular Educator—Harpers', Godey's, the Anglo-American and other Magazines, supplied monthly.

Books Procured on Short Notice.
T. N. has been appointed Agent for the Western Assurance Company.
Newmarket, February 6th, 185. 1y-3

To Farmers.
FLOURING AND GRISTING.
THE Subscriber respectfully informs those interested that he has taken the

NEWMARKET FLOURING MILLS,
Lately belonging to Col. Cotter, and is putting it in thorough Repair, making it capable of doing work not inferior to any mill in the country, with despatch. Farmers and others coming from a distance, may depend upon having their Grists to take back with them, when practicable. Arrangements may be made with the Station Masters North of Newmarket, to forward grists (bags always marked) to this Station, and it will be ground and returned at a very small extra expense, without the party having to spend his time and money in bringing it to the mill.

Merchants Flouring Done,—Warranted not inferior to any country Mill.
O. FORD, Proprietor.
H. FREEMAN, Miller.
Newmarket, Dec. 2nd 1852. 16-44

"Equitable" Fire Insurance Company
OF LONDON.
CAPITAL, £500,000 STERLING.
General Agent, British North American Colonies
FREDERICK R. STARR.
MONTREAL.

This Office insures against Loss or Damage by Fire, all descriptions of Buildings, including Mills and Manufactories, and the Goods, Wares and Merchandise in the same; Ships in Harbour or in dock; Craft on Navigable Rivers and Canals, and the Goods laden in the same; and Farming Stock of all descriptions.

The "Equitable" Fire Office will, by constant analysis of its own experience from time to time, adopt such rates of Premiums as the nature of the risk may justify.

With this view, an annual investigation will be made into each class of risk, and a return of one moiety—of fifty per cent—of the net excess will be made to all classes of Insurers, whose Policies have been in force for three years.

The engagements of the "Equitable" are guaranteed by a responsible proprietor, and an ample subscribed Capital. The insured are free from the liabilities of a Mutual Insurance Society, and entitled, according to the plan of the Company, to a return of half the profits.

Losses are made good without deduction or discount, and are adjusted and paid in Montreal, without reference to London.

R. H. SMITH, Agent.
Newmarket.
March 12th, 1852.

WOOL! WOOL!!
CASH paid for WOOL, by

CHARLES SIBBALD.
Newmarket, June 15, 1854. 19-1f

MAGISTRATES BLANKS
OF all description, on hand for sale. Apply at the

NEW ERA OFFICE
Newmarket, June 9, 1854.

JAMES LEASK,
Croner of Yonge and Queen Streets, Toronto.
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
BRITISH AND FOREIGN
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, TEAS,
WINE AND LIQUORS.
PRICES LOW FOR CASH.
Toronto, September 14, 1853. 6m-33

New Tin and Copper Warehouse,
Newmarket, next to Col. Cotter's Mill.

HODGE & SON
WOULD most respectfully inform the inhabitants of Newmarket and the surrounding country, that they have commenced business in the above line, and are now prepared to execute all orders entrusted to their care, with neatness, accuracy and despatch.

TERMS: LIBERAL.
Newmarket, July 12, 1853. HODGE & SON. 1y-24

W. SILVERLOCK,
CHEAP BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
BEGS to inform the Inhabitants of Newmarket and its Vicinity that he has commenced the above business on the premises of Mr. J. Weon, Painter, Main Street, and he trusts his experience, and prompt attention, will merit a share of public patronage.
Newmarket, February 15th, 1853.

Stove Warehouse
NEWMARKET,
Nearly opposite Mr. Heavill's Hall.

G. MORTIMORE & CO.,
RESPECTFULLY announce that they have commenced the Store and Tin Smith business, and will keep constantly on hand an assortment of

COOKING, PARLOUR, AND BOX STOVES,
Of the newest Patterns. Tin, Sheet Iron, Copper, and Japanned Ware, which they will dispose of for Cash, or on a SHORT CREDIT, at Toronto Prices.

Particular attention paid to Jobbing. All orders punctually attended to.

WANTED—A Journeyman Tinsmith, and also an Apprentice.
Newmarket, Sept. 27, 1853. 16-35

ANNOUNCEMENT IMPORTANT!
To Farmers, Farriers, Teamsters, Carters and others.

SHAPTER & COMBE'S
Alterative Condition Powders for Horses.
This Compound, chemically prepared from the Recipe of the most celebrated English Farrier, is undoubtedly the best and safest Medicine ever offered to the Canadian public, entirely superior to the thousand and one nostrums of the day. It is used with entire success in all cases of Colic, Cold, Eruption, Swelled Legs, Scratches, Grease, Foul Humours, Hide-bone, Mange, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs. It gives the animal improved Appetite, Strength, and gloss of Coat. A few doses in the Spring and Autumn would ward off many of the Diseases to which the Horse is liable.

Prepared and Sold only by SHAPTER & COMBE, Chemists, Druggists, &c., 110, Yonge Street, Toronto.

Packets 7½d. and 1s. 3d. each.

CATTLE MEDICINES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS
PREPARED.
Toronto Dec. 22, 1853. 16-47

FAIRM TO LET.
Lot No 32, in the 6th Concession of VAUGHAN, containing 100 Acres, 60 Acres cleared, with suitable Buildings, &c. This Farm is well watered, and situated convenient for Market. Possession may be had about October next.

For further particulars apply (if by letter postage paid), to the subscriber at Newmarket. A good title will be given. Any person trespassing on the Property of the subscriber will be prosecuted.

ELIZABETH LLOYD.
Newmarket, June 29th, 1852.

Book Binding.
IN all its various branches executed with neatness and despatch, at the

NEW ERA OFFICE.
Newmarket, June 9th, 1854.

THE NEW ERA
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY
ERASTUS JACKSON,
At his Office, corner of Mill and Main Streets, NEWMARKET.

THE "NEW ERA"
Is devoted to News, Politics, Literature, Science and Amusement, and Published at the exceedingly low sum of SEVEN SHILLINGS and SIX PENCE a year, payable in Advance; or TEN SHILLINGS at the end of Six Months.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:
First insertion, six lines and under, . . . 2s. 6d.
" " seven to ten lines, . . . 3s. 4d.
" " upwards of ten lines 4d. per line;
Subsequent insertions, quarter price.

Parties advertising by the year liberally dealt with.

All communications should be addressed (post-paid) to E. Jackson, Newmarket.

THE NEW ERA
OFFICE.
E. J. would respectfully return thanks for the extensive patronage bestowed upon him since his connection with the above establishment, and also state that he is now prepared to execute all orders, with promptness,—such as Posters, Hand-Bills, Bills of Lading, Blank Forms, Cards, and every other description of PLAIN and ORNAMENTAL PRINTING, CHEAP FOR CASH.
Newmarket, February 6th, 1854.